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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6d.



THE AFGHAN REVOLT: HERATEE SOLDIERS.—SEE PAGE 294.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST LATE IN AFGHANISTAN.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of E. C. Waller, surgeon-dentist, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Hanover, Countess Charles Bentinck, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., the wife of the Hon. Frederick Hanbury Tracy, M.P., of a daughter.
On the 21st inst., at Worsley Hall, the Countess of Ellesmere, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 107, Piccadilly, Lady Rosebery, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 9, Prince's-gate, S.W., the wife of Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P., of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Motcombe House, Shaftesbury, the Lady Theodosia Guest, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Cricket St. Thomas, Commander Herbert F. Gye, R.N., to the Hon. Adelaide Fanny Hood, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Birkdale.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Woking, Surrey, Edward Harrow Ryde, to Frances Sarah, second surviving daughter of the Right Rev. Jonathan Holt Titecombe, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon; also, at the same time and place, Arthur Lyon Ryde, to Florence Eleanor, fourth surviving daughter of the Bishop of Rangoon.

On the 23rd inst., at the parish church of Lowick, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, assisted by the Rev. the Hon. John Marsham, Lionel John William Fletcher, son of Lady Frances and the late Major-General E. C. Fletcher, of Kenward, to Eleanor Mary Agnes Stopford Sackville, daughter of Mrs. Stopford Sackville and the late W. B. Stopford Sackville, Esq., of Drayton House.

On the 14th ult., at St. Cyprian's parish church, Kimberley, Griqua Land West, South Africa, by the Rev. C. M. Maude, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Higginson, Loftus John, third son of the late James Franck Rolleston, Esq., D.L., of Frankfort Castle, Roscrea, Ireland, to Isabelle Louise, eldest daughter of Samuel Stonestreet, Esq., of Kimberley.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church of Northwood, Isle of Wight, by the Rector, the Rev. C. E. Seaman, M.A., John Rae, LL.D., F.S.A., of Mincing-lane, London, and Chiswellhurst, Kent, solicitor, to Rosa Maud, third daughter of the late James Roberts, of Norwich, architect. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at 6, York-place, Oxford-road, Manchester, William Oliver Barren, C.E., late of Valparaíso, Santiago. Chilean papers please copy.

On the 22nd inst., at Bordeaux, James Carter Sharp, Esq., of 24, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and 89, Wool-street, London, in his 53d year.

On the 20th inst., at his residence, 2, Brook-street, Hanover-square, after a few hours' illness, Lionel Lawson, Esq.

On the 17th inst., at Grove Park, Chiswick, in her 94th year, Mrs. Frances Turnbull, the last remaining member of the family of Allan Macdougall, Esq., of Hayfield and Folquairn, and Margaret Hay, sister of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.

On the 15th inst., at her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Bastia, Corsica, Thomas Jervis White-Jervis, younger and only surviving son (by his first wife) of the late Sir John Jervis White-Jervis, Bart., of Ballyellin, county Wexford, and of Belcamp, county Dublin, aged 82 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 28.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: 2 Chron. xxxvi.; Galatians vi. Evening Lessons: Neh. i. and ii., 1-9, or viii.; Luke iv. 1-16.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

St. Michael and All Angels. Michaelmas Day.
Election of Lord Mayor at Guildhall.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Full moon, 9.17 a.m.
South-place Institute, Finsbury, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. H. Levy, first of course of twenty-four lectures on Political Economy).

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Pheasant shooting begins.
British Museum closed for a week.
Opening of the new Vegetable Market, near Stratford-bridge.
National Association for Social Science Congress at Manchester (eight days); President, the Bishop of Manchester.
University College, opening of session, lecture by Professor Graham on Technical Education, 3 p.m.
Opening of Hospital Medical Schools: St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, London; Middlesex, 8 p.m. (address by Dr. Sidney Coupland); St. Mary's, 3 p.m. (Mr. St. George

THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Abergavenny Agricultural Association Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show.
Bristol and West of England Dog Show (four days).

FRIDAY, OCT. 3.

Races: Kempton Park October Meeting (two days).

SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

London Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.					
Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°	Miles.	In.	0'010*
14 29.846	55.7	47.0	74	3	63.8	50.2	S.W. N.	119	0'010*
15 29.956	52.6	50.0	'91	"	64.2	45.2	N. NE.	36	0'005*
16 29.937	57.8	49.2	75	7	64.1	51.0	N. E.	284	0'010
17 29.892	59.4	55.8	'88	10	63.8	56.8	N.E. ENE.	155	0'020
18 29.945	59.0	56.3	'91	10	64.0	56.4	E. ENE. NNE.	50	0'000
19 30.108	58.7	54.4	'86	7	65.8	54.5	NNE. NNE.	57	0'005*
20 30.040	58.9	54.7	'87	7	66.9	53.9	NNE. WSW. W.	131	0'000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.793 29.991 29.943 29.920 30.082
Temperature of Air .. 56.9° 53.6° 59.7° 60.6° 69.8° 61.0° 59.6°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 63.6° 52.0° 56.0° 58.5° 58.5° 58.5° 58.3°
Direction of Wind .. N. E. ENE. NNE. NNE. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8 m 4 h m	8 m 4 h m	8 m 4 h m	8 m 4 h m	8 m 4 h m	8 m 4 h m	8 m 4 h m

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, THE IRON CHEST.—Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. G. H. Barnes, Norman Forbes, J. Carter, Mead, S. Johnson, Brancôme, Tapping, F. Tyras, C. Cooper, Ferrand, Calvert, Harwood; Misses Harwood, Florence Terry, Myra Holme, Alma Murray, F.uncfort, &c. Preceded at 7.30, by DAISY'S ESCAPE; concluding, at 10.30, by THE BOARDING SCHOOL. Box-Office open Daily from Ten to Five.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksman and Champion Rifle Shot of the World, in his marvellous performance, as exhibited before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle Shooting while riding full speed on Winnenucca. Double shots at flying objects, and at coins thrown into the air. Throwing the lasso, &c., &c.
THE CANTERBURY. EVERY EVENING. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing Oct. 4.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Miss Ada Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to £2.5s.

M R. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 29, with £100 REWARD, OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN, and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' SEASON at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ENTIRELY FRESH PROGRAMME.
First appearance of Mr. ERNEST LINDEMANN.
First appearance of Mr. ALBERT OHMUS.
Reappearance of Mr. CHARLES SUTTON.
The following NEW SONGS will be sung for the first time this week:—

Darling Nora. Only one sweet word, my darling.
Dark-eyed Violets. The Toast of the Night.
Speak, only speak. The Flight of the Birds.
Home once more. The German Band.
Oft, in my dreams. I'm Happy as a King.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE FRATORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 1s. to 6s. The Yearly Sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by Celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERIES, price 6d.

The Yearly Sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1879.

Such of our readers as have travelled on the Continent can hardly fail to have been struck with the arrangement which prevails in France and Germany, and, we believe, elsewhere, by which the connection between a passenger by railway and the luggage which he carries is established. He pays a trifling fee, has his *impedimenta* labelled, and receives a check authorising the delivery to the holder of it only of the labelled luggage at the prescribed destination. A plan something analogous to this has been proposed for giving official proof of posting letters to those persons, and in such cases, as may seem desirable to the senders. Stamped labels (if we may so describe them) resembling very much Bankers' cheques in form, but much smaller, it is suggested, may be sold at every Post Office at the rate of one farthing each. Upon these forms the sender is to copy the addresses of such letters as they desire to have acknowledged. The clerk of the Post Office has simply to compare the name and address written on the Form with that of the letter to which it is slightly attached, and, if they agree, to stamp the Form with the Office Stamp of the day and return it to the person by whom it was presented. Such, in bare outline, is the plan proposed as an annex to our Post-Office machinery. The object of it is simple. It is to give to a sender of a letter, if he desires it, at the cost of the smallest coin of the realm, official proof that it has been handed in to the Post Office on such a date, and has been thereby committed to the trust of the Postmaster-General for delivery. It will be observed that recourse to this facility is not compulsory. It would be adopted, probably, in the case of hardly one letter in a thousand. It would entail a very slight increase of expense, of time, or of trouble, upon Post Office subordinates. It would disturb no existing arrangements. It would help to make the penny postage scheme more perfect, and it would probably, besides answering other departmental purposes, bring some accession of revenue to the General Post Office. They who desire to see a lucid exposition of the entire scheme may obtain for themselves a tractate published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co., entitled "Posting-Proofs, a simple and inexpensive scheme for the verification of the posting of letters with profit to the Government."

The Postmaster-General announced in his last report that the system under which "senders of ordinary letters could obtain, upon application, a certificate of the posting of such letters has been proved to meet no demand on the part of the public, and has now been abandoned. In other words, the Post Office is alleged to have given the system a trial, and to have failed in eliciting any encouraging response. In form this is true; in substance it is misleading. Three Provincial Towns—Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bath—were selected for the experiment. A short paragraph in the *Times* and in the local papers made an

announcement that the system was about to be tried. A few placards, intimating that "certificates of posting unregistered letters could be obtained," were put up at the respective selected offices. No other steps were taken for making the public acquainted with the privilege offered to it. Nothing more was heard of it in the newspapers. No information of the advantages to be secured by it was vouchsafed. The charge made for the accommodation granted was preposterously heavy, as compared with the expense to be incurred; and it was not surprising, therefore, that what was not made known, or what, if made known, was scarcely worth the sum demanded, should have failed to secure the support of the public. We hope the experiment will be repeated under conditions more promising of success. If it be deemed impolitic to launch it at first in application to the kingdom at large, the trial may be restricted to London, the centre of commercial and professional activity, and due publicity must be given to the precise object, nature, and scope of the experiment.

The advantages to be derived from a simple and inexpensive provision for verifying the posting of letters would probably be far more numerous, as well as far better appreciated, through facts growing out of it than they appear in speculations on the moral probabilities of the case. Supposing the machinery suggested by the pamphlet we have already mentioned to be adopted—and it seems to us to leave little room for its improvement—it will put into the hands of the sender of a letter, at his own option, unquestionable evidence that such letter had been posted. It would thereby furnish a complete check upon the possible dishonesty or unpunctuality of messengers. It would afford facilities for the detection (whether in posting or delivery) of delay of letters, and for tracing the cause of it to the proper quarter. It would be accepted in Courts of Justice as sufficient evidence of a letter having been put into the post, and would thereby dispense with witnesses, clerks, books, and so on. It would tend to promote greater care as to the legibility and accuracy of the addresses of letters, and would at once put an end to the evil adverted to in the Postmaster-General's Report for the year, in which he informs the public that 25,000 letters were posted without any address at all. It would facilitate inquiries after lost letters, rendering investigation further back than at the post-office where the letter was proved to have been posted superfluous. There are very few persons indeed who would not, under some circumstances, highly value the possibility of producing instant proof that certain letters had been posted at a certain time, whether for social, commercial, or legal reasons. Men in business, and especially those of the legal profession, would be relieved of no end of anxiety by being able to assure themselves, at a very trifling cost, of the actual postage of letters which they may deem of more than ordinary importance, an assurance which cannot always be obtained except by carrying their own correspondence to the Post. In these days of high pressure upon one's time and labour, it is no mere fanciful want which can thus without detriment, at least to the public revenue, be easily and amply supplied by the Government. But, as we have already said, the benefit to be rendered by a complete system of "posting-proof" will probably be developed in its full extent by practice only. Its latent advantages may prove to be greater than those which are obvious. The graft of it upon the penny postage system, whilst it can entail no mischief, may be productive of fruit the full value of which it is impossible to estimate.

The authorities at the General Post Office will need some pressure from without to make a second and a fairer trial of the system. Official reluctance to undertake novel schemes we are neither surprised at nor disposed to censure with severity. Everyone, upon reflection, must admit that he would himself exhibit the same tendency if he were placed in the same circumstances. But this is an obstruction which, in the present instance, may, we trust, be surmounted with

Lady Scuthampton has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely remains at the castle. The Hon. Mary Lascelles, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Paget, Major-General Gardiner, and Captain Fitzgerald have left the castle. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby has also left, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard, Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to her Majesty, remains at the castle. Colonel Maude has arrived at Osborne.

The Queen has conferred upon the Duke of Montrose the vacant Ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. Her Majesty has also conferred on Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., M.P., the honour of Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath; and on the Earl of Donoughmore that of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, on board the Osborne, accompanied the Bacchante from Portsmouth to Portland, and yesterday week took leave of his sons Princes Albert Victor and George on board their ship, and subsequently left in the Osborne for Cherbourg, en route for Paris, where he arrived at five o'clock on Saturday morning and proceeded to the Hôtel Bristol. His Royal Highness left Paris the same evening for Darmstadt, en route for Copenhagen, in order to accompany the Princess back to England. Her Royal Highness, with her daughters, is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and takes daily driving or yachting excursions.

Prince Leopold's visit to Sheffield has been changed from Oct. 15 to Oct. 18. His Royal Highness will open Firth College on the 20th prox., and on the following day he will visit a considerable number of the local works, and be present at a luncheon given by the Cutlers' Company and at a ball given by his host, Mr. Mark Firth. The Prince will leave Sheffield the next day.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from Kissingen.

His Excellency the Siamese Minister, Phya Bhashkara-wongse, entertained at dinner on Sunday, at the Alexandra Hotel, a party of scientific and diplomatic gentlemen connected with Siam, in honour of his Majesty Chulalongkorn I., who on that day attained his twenty-sixth birthday. The Duke of Abercorn has returned from Homburg, accompanied by Lady Georgiana Hamilton. Lord and Lady Claud J. Hamilton have also returned from Homburg. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have arrived at Woburn Abbey. The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Mount Teviot, Roxburghshire: the Duchess has gone to Langholme Lodge, Dumfries.

The marriage arranged to take place between Sir Robert Moncrieffe, Bart., Scots Guards, and Miss Evelyn Hay, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hay, will not take place until after Christmas, owing to the recent death of the late Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Viscount Lewisham, M.P. for West Kent, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, and Lady Mary Coke, fourth daughter of the Earl of Leicester.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD BLORE, F.R.S.

This gentleman, who died on the 4th inst., within a few days of completing his ninetieth year, was eldest son of Thomas Blore, F.S.A., author of the "History of Rutland," and was born at Derby, Sept. 13, 1789. His early days were spent at Stamford, where he showed that love of architecture which characterised his whole life. While still a boy he was in the habit of walking about the country and sketching all such objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Before he was twenty years of age he had executed the drawings for the plates in Blore's "History of Rutland," the second part of which was published in 1811. He was soon afterwards employed by Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, to execute the drawings for the illustration of the "History and Antiquities of Durham." For Britten he drew the sketches of York and Peterborough in the series of "English Cathedrals," and for Clutterbuck several of the architectural drawings in the "History of Herefordshire." He soon became acquainted with many eminent men who composed the leading society of Edinburgh at that time. In 1816 he was introduced to Sir Walter Scott, with whom he contracted a friendship which lasted till Sir Walter's death. One of Mr. Blore's earliest works as an architect was the building of the exterior of Abbotsford. He also associated with Scott in the "Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland," a work in the illustration of which, Turner, Calcott, Nasmyth, the Rev. J. Thomson, and other eminent artists were employed. Most of the architectural drawings were from the hand of Mr. Blore. Only the two first volumes of this work were published in 1826, and it had to be abandoned. In the same year Mr. Blore brought out a handsome illustrated work on the "Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons." He was among the first to stimulate the revival of taste for Gothic architecture, and was called in as consulting architect by several of the governing bodies of our cathedrals. At those of Peterborough and Glasgow he carried out considerable works. He soon acquired a most extensive practice, and was engaged in building or reconstructing many of the finest houses in England and elsewhere. Among his works may be specially mentioned Lambeth Palace, the residential portion of which he rebuilt for Archbishop Howley; and the Palace of Aloupka, in the Crimea, which was entirely constructed after his designs. He was appointed special architect to King William IV., and this honour was continued to him by Queen Victoria during the early part of her reign. He completed Buckingham Palace, which had been begun by Nash. It was done within the estimated cost, and so well satisfied was the Government with the result of his labours that he was offered the honour of knighthood, which, however, he thought fit to decline. He was for many years architect to Westminster Abbey, a post which he only resigned when he finally retired from the profession. He has left behind him an unrivalled collection of admirably executed drawings of churches and other objects of architectural interest, chiefly in England, the result of more than seventy years' labours. Many have acquired a special interest as being the only memorials of buildings long since swept away or spoilt by injudicious restoration. Upon several occasions he travelled long distances to obtain sketches of buildings which he had heard were about to be destroyed. He was a member of several of the great London societies and an honorary member of some of the provincial architectural societies. The University of Oxford made him D.C.L. in 1834. He married, in 1819, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. W. Hodges, Vicar of Mattersey, Nottinghamshire. He has left two sons, the Rev. E. W. Blore, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. G. J. Blore, D.D., Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury. His two daughters were Harriet, married to the late Dr. Cureton, Canon of Westminster, and Margaret, married to Charles Keyser, Esq., of Stanmore. His remains were interred at the City of London Cemetery, Highgate.

The Portrait of Mr. Blore is from a photograph by Messrs. Hennah and Kent, of Brighton.

THE CAPTURE OF CETEWAYO.

We announced last week that the defeated and deposed King of the Zulus had been taken prisoner, or had surrendered, in the Ngome forest, in the north-east part of Zululand. Some ten days before, on the 18th ult., a force under Lord Gifford having been dispatched by Sir Garnet Wolseley in pursuit of the King, his speedy capture was predicted. A week later the pursuers ascertained that Cetewayo was hiding in the kraal of his Prime Minister, having become a fugitive from the time of the defeat of his army at Ulundi. Meanwhile Lord Gifford had kept up a hot pursuit, and, having on Aug. 21 captured a native, he was promised information as to Cetewayo's hiding-place in the Umvolozi bush. Acting on this statement, Lord Gifford detailed Colonel Clarke, with 300 men, to surround this locality, while the pursuing party was divided into several detachments. One was commanded by Major R. J. C. Marter, of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards. These parties traversed the country in all directions. Major Marter, who came into camp with a troop on Aug. 22, had to report that he had lost during his march three horses, which had been killed by lions. Soon after this date the Major again started in quest of the defeated monarch, and on Thursday, the 28th ult., when in the north-east of Zululand, he overtook and secured the fugitive. Major Marter entered the King's Dragoon Guards in January, 1851, and has served with considerable distinction abroad. He was at one time Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Ireland. We give the portrait of this officer, who was accompanied by a detachment of his own regiment and a troop of Lonsdale's colonial volunteer horsemen. The following account of the manner of the King's capture has been published:—

"The kraal in which the King was captured lies eighteen miles north of Brigadier Clarke's camp on the Black Umvolozi. Lord Gifford marched from near there through Tuesday night, arriving within four miles of the kraal at daybreak with the white cavalry and natives. They lay in ambush, fearing to advance across the open ground, and waiting for the night to make the attack, lest the King should see and escape into the bush, which borders the kraal within a hundred yards on the north side. Lord Gifford was on the south-east side. In the meantime Major Marter, with his force, appeared on the north-east and was seen by the King, but was not feared, the King thinking the cavalry in the bad ground could not approach quietly or without warning. Major Marter, however, had stripped the saddles and left the scabbards behind. Disappearing from view, he stole up noiselessly through the bush. The Native Contingent, whom he had concealed, were put in advance, and were able to move more rapidly than the horses. These men dashed out of the bush and surrounded the kraal, saying, 'The white man is coming; you are caught.' Major Marter then rode up and dismounted, entered the kraal, and coming straight to the hut in which the King was, called on him to come forth and surrender. The King feared, and said, 'No, you come in, to me;' but Marter was inflexible, and the King, creeping out, stood up among the soldiers with stately composure. One of them sought to lay his hands upon him, but he waved the man back disdainfully, saying, 'White soldier, let me be.' He then asked to be shot. Lord Gifford's dismounted men, posted in concealment to watch the kraal, had seen Major Marter's ruse, and ran with the news to Lord Gifford, who then galloped in. The King's bearing on the march, and passing between the lines of the 60th Regiment into his tent, was dignified and calm. Wearing a red blanket over his breast in the manner of a Roman toga, he stepped slowly, looking round with head thrown back and haughty gaze at the soldiers around him. When captured, he asked the rank of the officer who had taken him. He treated the Native Contingent contemptuously. The King's servant fired one shot. The King seems to have suffered his capture partly through weariness and exhaustion, partly because he felt himself hemmed in, and partly through one of the fits of morose and sullen resignation which have lately come upon him at intervals."

Cetewayo was brought a prisoner to the head-quarters of General Sir Garnet Wolseley at Ulundi on the 31st, with a guard of the King's Dragoon Guards, the 60th Rifles, and the Native Contingent. Eleven of his people escaped from custody during the two days' march, and five of them were shot because they would not allow themselves to be recaptured. The fallen King was to be sent down to the coast, and to be removed by sea. It was not yet known what place of residence would be assigned to him, but he was to be brought to Cape-town for the present, to await further instructions from the Imperial Government.

There is no reason to apprehend that he will be harshly treated by those acting under the direct authority of her Majesty's Government in South Africa. But we regret to observe that grossly mistaken notions of the past conduct of Cetewayo, as King of the Zulus, have become current, and that much undeserved obloquy has been cast upon him. Even a leading article in the *Times* of last Tuesday contains summary accusations which, though repeatedly put forward, in general terms, by Sir Bartle Frere and other officials seeking to justify the late war, remain utterly devoid of proof; and it is reasonable to believe that, if they had been founded in fact, some evidence of a substantial kind would ere this have been produced to support them. It is alleged, without stating when or where, or by what agency, or under what circumstances, that Cetewayo used to send out his "impis," or bands of soldiery, "to kill Zulus suspected of conversion to Christianity;" that old men were killed by his orders because they would not attend his Court; and that girls were killed because they would not marry old men. "These facts," says the writer in the *Times*, "are well authenticated and beyond dispute." We will undertake to deny the authenticity and veracity of such assertions, if they are supposed to stand or fall by any evidence to be founded in the documents hitherto printed for the information of Parliament. No distinct evidence has yet been furnished, and neither Sir Bartle Frere nor any other official person has claimed to be in possession of reserved evidence, fixing these charges of extreme cruelty upon the deposed Zulu King. Neither by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, nor by Mr. Dunn, who are personally acquainted with Cetewayo and his kingdom, have these charges been expressly confirmed; while Bishop Colenso, having had constant and intimate communication with the Zulus during a quarter of a century, indignantly repels such charges as malicious fictions. With regard, more particularly, to the rumoured massacre of some girls and young women, in 1876, for refusing to marry the soldiers of certain regiments, the whole story has no other foundation than what may be found in the Parliamentary Bluebook C—1748, at pages 198 and 216. It comes only to this, that the magistrate resident at Newcastle, in Natal, a long way from the frontier of Zululand, chanced to hear this horrible rumour from some of the natives about him, and mentioned it, unofficially, in a private letter. This reached the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, who thereupon did not make any proper inquiry into the facts, but having got the same story, in a vague and uncertain manner, from mere hearsay of two other native informants, forthwith sent a message of remonstrance to Cetewayo. The messengers sent upon

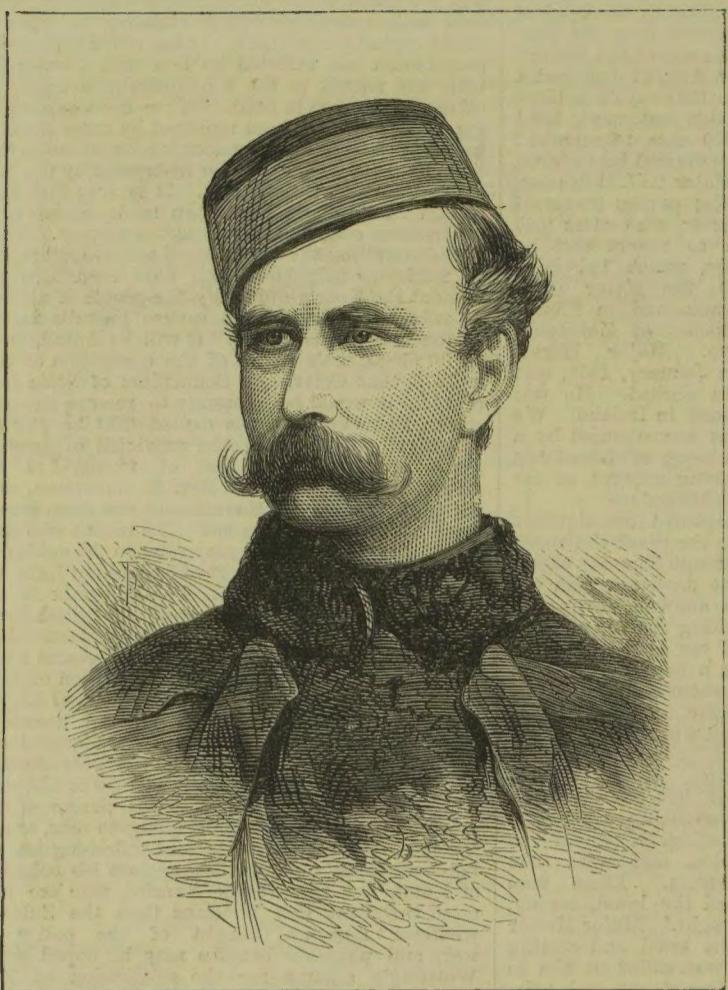
this occasion were Zulus, who were personally obnoxious to the King. We have only their report of the interview, at which nobody else was present; and it may well be doubted whether Cetewayo understood the precise nature of the charges brought against him, or had any opportunity of denying their truth. It was upon this occasion that Cetewayo is reported to have said that he must and would "go on killing;" and "my people will not listen to me unless they are killed;" which seems to have been merely his way of claiming the judicial power to inflict capital punishment. It has never been shown that such punishment was inflicted by him with greater frequency, or with less regard to the formalities of a legal trial, than by other native rulers in South Africa. No missionary in Zululand appears to have ever been molested by order of Cetewayo or any convert put to death for embracing Christianity, though several converts have been killed or ill-treated by the local chiefs on account of other transactions. It is true that many persons, from time to time, have been made victims of the heathen superstition concerning witchcraft or sorcery. They have been "smelt out" by the professional witch-doctors, or denounced by malicious neighbours, and have then been put to death, without the King's order, by the people of their own district or village. This dreadful system prevails in most parts of Africa under native rule. It will be found, on reference to Sir T. Shepstone's report of the coronation of the Zulu King in 1873, that Cetewayo's Councillors of State then expressly told him it would be necessary to reserve the case of witchcraft. But Cetewayo has denied that he put to death any of his subjects except those convicted of treason and other grave crimes. In a list of twenty-five homicides or murders, supplied by the Rev. R. Robertson, occurring in a period of some years, there is not one case brought home to the King's order or consent. The reader who cares further to investigate this question may refer to *Macmillan's Magazine* of August, 1877, for the report of a Christian Zulu whom Bishop Colenso sent into Zululand. The appendix to Captain T. J. Lucas's volume, "The Zulus and the British Frontiers," also contains an examination of the subject. It is of some importance, now that Cetewayo has become a captive in our hands, to disabuse the popular imagination of false ideas concerning his character and the former acts of his reign. He is an ignorant barbarian, with all the mental and moral disadvantages of his race, but neither bloodthirsty, vindictive, nor perfidious; and his good qualities were attested, in happier times, by Sir T. Shepstone and others, who had serious dealings with him. The famous boastful phrase of "washing his spears," which only signified going to war, as a European in the age of chivalry might talk of "fleshing his sword," never bore reference to hostilities against his colonial neighbours of Natal, but against the Swazies, who are savages by far more turbulent and ferocious than the Zulus. In short, whatever may be thought of the policy of the late war, and whatever benefits may be hoped from Sir Garnet Wolseley's scheme for the subdivision of Zululand, with twelve dependent rulers, under the supervision of British Residents, Cetewayo is not to be held personally responsible for the great social evils that existed under his reign. "These are," says Captain Lucas, "chiefly the universal military conscription, the custom of polygamy, with the buying and selling of women, and the hideous superstition of witchcraft, to which hundreds of lives are yearly sacrificed." It was long before the time of Cetewayo that these deplorable evils came into existence, and it is scarcely his fault that they could only be terminated by a revolution, consequent upon the intervention of British power.

With regard, likewise, to the alleged hostile designs of Cetewayo against the British colonial provinces, Sir Henry Bulwer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, in his memorandum dated Jan. 9, two days before our actual invasion of Zululand, in pursuance of Sir Bartle Frere's policy, shows that there were no signs of an impending attack by the Zulus. On the contrary, the Zulus along the frontier had been disquieted only by Lord Chelmsford's military preparations, since the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere in September, as they feared we were about to attack them. It is Sir Henry Bulwer, at the outbreak of the war, who makes this statement, which is entirely borne out, if we peruse all the official correspondence, by the detailed reports of civil officials on the Natal and Transvaal borders. The Earl of Pembroke has this week sent to the Aborigines Protection Society a letter which has been addressed to him by Mr. C. F. Barker, of Little Umhlanga, Natal. The following extract from it conclusively shows how grossly Cetewayo was calumniated at the time when the public, both in South Africa and in this country, were led to believe that he meditated an attack on the colony of Natal. Mr. Barker writes:—

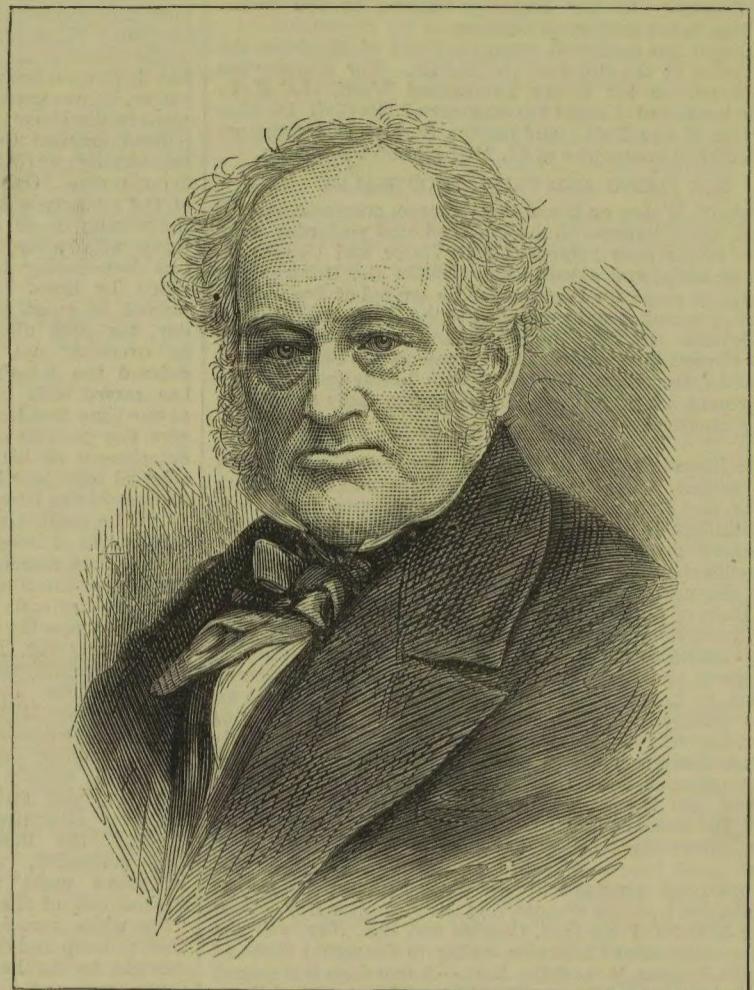
"When Sir Bartle Frere visited Natal, I happened to be in Zululand, and was at the Royal kraal, accompanied by two traders, whose waggon I was more or less occupying. At that time fearful reports were circulated about the doings in Zululand. Colonists said that it was unsafe for any white man to go into the country—death would be sure to be the consequence. I went in at that time and made a walking tour, accompanied by a black servant to the Emhlabalini (Ulundi), the Royal kraal. I was treated very kindly at each and every kraal I passed. I could not speak the Zulu language, but understood a little. When I arrived at the King's, I was still more hospitably treated. Everything was as peaceful as could be, while all the warlike preparations were going on in Natal. Cetewayo could not understand the movements of the English. He inquired what they meant, who they were going to fight with, and was told that he was not to feel uneasy, as our stationing troops all round him was for no purpose of war. It was done in order to make the colonists feel themselves secure. . . . Then came the ultimatum, and greater indignity could not have been offered than was offered to Cetewayo's great men. They were spoken to like dogs and insulted by the colonists present. About this time a shell was fired from the fort on this side of the Tugela into Zululand. The King was informed of this, and said that, 'had one of his young men, even in a boyish way, fired his gun across the Tugela, the Colonial Government would have required a very heavy fine from him' (the King); but, added he, 'they want to force me into war. I do not want to fight, and my people shall certainly not strike the first blow or give the first shot.' A day before the ultimatum was up the troops fired shells several times across at some unoffending Zulus, who had come near the river either to watch or look at their mealie-gardens. By this little act our troops killed one Kaffir. I was present and saw it all."

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild had a severe fall from his horse while riding with some friends in Cheddington-fields on Sunday. He was conveyed to Leighton House, where it was discovered that his left arm was dislocated, and that he was otherwise severely shaken.

The Trinity authorities have fixed a new lightship at the Seven Stones, Scilly, in place of the one which has been doing temporary duty. The new ship is fitted with recent improvements in fog-warning machinery, and instead of the two fixed lights formerly exhibited at night, a revolving light will now be exhibited.



MAJOR RICHARD MARTER, THE CAPTURER OF CETEWAYO.



THE LATE MR. E. BLORE, ARCHITECT.



THE AFGHAN WAR: WRITING OUT THE TREATY OF PEACE AT GUNDAMUK.—SEE PAGE 294.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE BALA HISsar AT CABUL.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Our Illustrations of this subject, which continues to excite great interest, include another view of the Bala Hissar or fortified precinct at the city of Cabul, where Major Sir Louis Cavagnari, with his companions, Mr. Jenkyns, Lieutenant Hamilton, and Dr. Kelly, were massacred on the 3rd inst.; two Sketches, by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, of the writing and signing of the Treaty of Gundamuk, on May 26; a view of the Citadel at Herat, where a fresh insurrection against the Ameer Yakoob Khan has just broken out; and the figures of two Herat soldiers, drawn by Mr. Simpson.

There is not a great deal of political or military news, since our last week's Paper was made up, concerning the progress or the prospects of the renewed conflict between the British Indian Empire and the hostile tribes or chiefs, whoever they are, in Afghanistan; but the utmost exertions are made, from day to day, for the advance of General Sir Frederick Roberts in force from the Shutargardan Pass, which was expected to begin on Wednesday last. He would first descend upon Khushi, a place at the foot of the mountain range, and on the road between Ghuzni and Cabul, about forty miles from the last-named city. A convoy of his stores was attacked on Monday by the tribes on the eastern side of the Pass, and lost in the skirmish twenty-six men, of whom a few were Sepoys, and seventy mules were carried off. There is a rumour also of a night attack on some pickets of the 72nd Regiment. The tribes of the Khyber Pass have promised, it is said, not to oppose or molest the column under Major-General Bright, which is to advance immediately, and lend support to General Roberts. Two envoys from the Ameer at Cabul, named Mustaifi Habibulla and the Wuzeer Shah Mohammed, sent to General Roberts at his request, have reached his head-quarters at Ali Kheyel.

Strong reinforcements have been ordered to join the division under General Roberts, which is to advance on Cabul via the Shutargardan Pass. These reinforcements will consist of two regiments of Native Cavalry and three of Native Infantry. The cavalry corps are the 13th Bengal Lancers, formerly known as the 4th Sikh Horse, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry, a corps which did yeoman's service at Delhi and at the relief and capture of Lucknow. The infantry battalions are the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, or Shekhawattee Battalion, one of the corps which was brought to Malta by last year's Jingo agitation; the 20th Bengal Infantry, a Punjabe regiment, which distinguished itself in the Chinese War of 1860; and the 21st Native Infantry, another regiment of Punjabees, which formed a portion of the British forces in Abyssinia. While Roberts's column advances over the Shutargardan (or Camel's Neck) Pass, another body of British troops will advance through the Khyber Pass on the north, and a third from Candahar on the south. From this last a column has been detailed to occupy Khelat-i-Ghilzai under Brigadier-General Hughes. This column consists of a detachment of the 8th battery 4th Brigade of Royal Artillery, with two field guns, a mountain battery with three guns; the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose fidelity to the British Raj was shown at Delhi and at Lucknow; a wing of the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment; a wing of the 3rd Goorkhas, or Kumaon battalion; a wing of the 29th Bombay (or 2nd Belooch) Regiment, who distinguished themselves in the Persian campaign; and a company of Sappers and Miners. Khelat-i-Ghilzai is on the road from Candahar to Cabul, via Ghuznee; so that General Roberts, who holds the Shutargardan, only fifty miles from Cabul, will be supported on his left by General Stewart with the force from Candahar, and on his right by the Northern, or Khyber, Army under General Bright.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Ferry arrived at Toulouse on Thursday week, and, as he passed through the streets on his way to the Prefecture, was greeted with shouts of "Vive la République!" "Vive les Lois Ferry!" and "Vive l'Article VII.!" At a banquet which was given in the evening by the Rector of the University, M. Ferry said that he and his colleagues would pursue with firmness the work they had undertaken, because they believed that the majority of the nation was with them, and that Parliament would lend them its support.

Upwards of 100,000 persons greeted the arrival of M. Louis Blanc at Marseilles on Sunday, the enthusiasm of the crowd leading it to unhorse his carriage and drag it to the Hôtel de Marseille, from the balcony of which he addressed the multitude.

The unveiling at Perpignan of the statue of François Arago took place on Sunday. Vast crowds of people were present at the ceremony, and among the guests of the Mayor were M. Jules Ferry and a number of senators and deputies.

In honour of the anniversary of Sept. 21 a number of banquets were given on Sunday last in Paris and the provinces. At Bordeaux there was a Socialist gathering, and at Nice a dinner, at which a hymn to Garibaldi was sung immediately after the "Marseillaise."

The Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D.D., author of "The Life and Works of Christ," entered last Sunday on the incumbency of Christ Church, Boulevard Bineau, the new church connected with Miss Leigh's mission homes and orphanage. The treasurer's account for the seven months ending Aug. 31 shows a total of 2134f. receipts and 395f. disbursements.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning between M. Victor de Carniers and M. Charles Simon, a son of M. Jules Simon, the latter being charged with having published in the *Petit Nord* an article insulting M. de Carniers, President of the Court of Cassation, father of the first-named gentleman. Two pistol-shots were exchanged, but without effect.

ITALY.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, a popular demonstration was made outside the Porta Pia.

At the Consistory held yesterday week the Pope pronounced a short allocution, after which the Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon were created Cardinals. Eight Bishops were subsequently appointed—six for Italy and two for Mexico. The Pope on Monday held a secret consistory for the purpose of conferring three Cardinals' hats; also for the purpose of nominating eighteen Bishops, the sees of seven being *in partibus infidelium*.

After the death of King Victor Emmanuel a subscription was opened in Italy with a view to the erection of a national memorial on the spot where the Italian troops fought on June 23, 1859, the desperate battle of San Martino, at the same time that the French were fighting the battle of Solferino. The sum of 160,000 lire (a little over £6500) has been already collected, and it has been thought well to make a beginning with the erection of the memorial. It will be a tower, and will be erected on the summit of the Roccolo hill, where fiercest fighting was. The foundations of the memorial have been laid; they are 19 feet 8 inches deep. The tower will be externally round, but inside it will have a quadrangular form. Its height will be 246 feet, and its width at the bottom will be

65 feet 7 inches. The summit will be occupied by either a statue of the King or by the "Star of Italy," which will be so richly gilt that when lit up by the sun it will be visible at a great distance. At night some species of light will be maintained, so that the tower will serve as a beacon for the district.

HOLLAND.

M. Vissering, the Minister of Finance, presented his Budget for the year 1880 to the Chambers yesterday week. The revenue is estimated at 108,000,000 fl., and the expenditure at 115,000,000 fl., showing a deficit of 7,000,000 fl., which it is intended to cover by an issue of Treasury bonds or bills. The Minister expressed his opinion that the financial prospects were fairly satisfactory, but said that, to meet future deficits and expenses on account of public instruction and canal communication with Rotterdam, he should recommend an increase of taxation, to be followed by a loan, should the increase prove insufficient.

The Minister of the Colonies presented the Budget for the Dutch Indies to the Second Chamber on Tuesday. The revenue for the year 1880 is estimated at 140,000,000 fl., and the expenditure at 146,000,000 fl., the deficit of 6,000,000 fl. being due partly to the prosecution of public works, and partly to the cost of the war in Acheen. The sum required for the latter undertaking during 1880 is set down at 9,000,000 fl.

The Evangelical section of the Dutch Reformed Church has resolved upon establishing an exclusively Protestant University, where theology is to be taught in accordance with the tenets of the Synod of Dort. The site for this new University has not yet been determined upon, but it is known that the most important chair of orthodox divinity will be offered Dr. A. Kuyper, the eloquent opponent in the Second Chamber of all undenominational education. The four Universities in the Netherlands already existing are Leyden (1575), Groningen (1614), Utrecht (1636), Amsterdam (1877).

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, accompanied by Prince William, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, Prince Charles, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and attended by a brilliant suite, arrived at Strasburg on the 18th inst., and were received at the railway station by the generals in command of the troops which took part in the manoeuvres, and by the chief provincial and municipal authorities. Their Majesties, after a short delay, entered the carriage which was awaiting them, and drove off to the prefecture, after first receiving a salute from a body of the Kriegerverein, or association of veteran soldiers, who were marshalled in order opposite the station. The streets, which were very generally and elaborately decorated, were filled with dense crowds of spectators, who cheered the Emperor and Empress and the other members of the Royal family with great enthusiasm. After the carriage in which were their Majesties followed the Crown Prince with the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, Prince William, and the other Royal personages. The Emperor William gave a banquet in the evening, to which, besides the Imperial suite, all the persons of distinction who had come to witness the manoeuvres were invited. At nine o'clock a tattoo was beaten, after which a grand procession was formed consisting of the United bands of the 15th Army Corps. The procession passed through the town, and, on arriving at the Prefecture, the Emperor was serenaded. His Majesty appeared repeatedly on the balcony. The parade of the 15th Army Corps before the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, and the other Royal personages who have accompanied his Majesty to Strasburg is reported to have passed off yesterday week in the most brilliant manner, the attractions of the military spectacle being enhanced by beautiful weather. The Emperor was everywhere enthusiastically cheered, particularly by the numerous warrior associations, of which some seventy were represented. His Majesty afterwards attended the parade dinner, when he proposed "The health of the 15th Army Corps." On Saturday the German Emperor and Empress were present at the manoeuvres at Wiwersheim. On the way back to Strasburg their Majesties passed through Wiwersheim, where they were respectfully greeted by the Burgomaster, the clergy, and the combined staff of all the educational establishments belonging to the district. On Sunday morning the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by most of the Royal personages at present in Strasburg and their suite, attended Divine service in the Church of St. Thomas, and their Majesties afterwards proceeded to the Prefecture to witness a procession of the rural inhabitants of Erstein and the surrounding neighbourhood. The procession was composed of about one hundred young men of the farm-labour class on horseback, followed by forty carriages filled with peasant girls, picturesquely dressed. The Emperor afterwards cordially shook hands with the members of a delegation of peasants who were standing near him. A delegation, headed by the Burgomaster, waited on the Emperor to present him with a medal struck in commemoration of his Majesty's first visit to Strasburg, in May, 1877.

The Emperor left Strasburg at twenty minutes past four on Tuesday afternoon for Metz. Large crowds collected before the Prefecture, in the streets, and at the railway station to witness his Majesty's departure, and as the Royal carriage drove through the streets the Emperor was saluted with cries of "Hoch!" and "Auf Wiedersehen!" At the station, where were assembled the chief authorities, the Emperor again expressed his deep satisfaction at the reception he had met with in Strasburg and its neighbourhood. His Majesty arrived at Metz about eight in the evening, and was received at the railway station by Prince Charles of Prussia and the chief civil and military authorities, his arrival being signalled by a salute from the guns of the fortress. He drove in an open carriage, through streets decorated with triumphal arches, to the Prefecture, the route thither being lined by members of German societies bearing lanterns. The town was brilliantly illuminated.

The Crown Princess of Germany continues her visits to the leading industrial establishments in Styria. The *Neue Freie Presse* reports her inspection of the Schutz Earthenware Factory at Liboje. She minutely examined everything, made several purchases, took tea in Herr Schütz's park, and after a stay of three hours and a half took leave in the most gracious manner.

The Central Society of German Manufactures opened its third Congress at Augsburg on Monday. According to the *Cologne Gazette* 300 persons from all parts of the empire attended it, and a telegram was dispatched to Prince Bismarck thanking him for his energetic and successful defence of the interests of native industry.

The jury of the Munich International Art Exhibition awarded the prizes on Tuesday. They gave a medal of the second class to an English artist, Mr. H. Herkomer. There are in all eighteen medals of first and twenty-four of second class for distribution.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his family, arrived at Vienna at ten o'clock on Sunday evening. The Chancellor was received at the railway station by Count Andrassy, Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, and the staff of the Embassy. The telegram says that the meeting

between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy was of the most cordial description. The distinguished visitors were loudly cheered by the crowd at the station, and on the way to the Hotel Imperial, to which they drove in four of the Royal carriages. The semi-official papers, both at Berlin and Vienna, attach great importance to the visit of the German Chancellor to the Austrian capital. The Prince was visited on Monday morning by Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, and at twelve o'clock drove in an Imperial carriage and pair to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Count Andrassy arrived at same time to welcome the Prince, after having had a private audience of the Emperor. Prince Bismarck was also met at the Foreign Office by Baron Haymerle. During his drive the Prince, who wore the uniform of a General in the German army, was warmly greeted by the spectators who lined the route. The conference with Count Andrassy and Baron Haymerle lasted from noon until half-past one, and Prince Bismarck afterwards drove to the palace, where he had an audience of the Emperor, which lasted three quarters of an hour. At half-past two the Prince, in company with Count Andrassy, paid a visit to Count Taaffe, the Minister-President, and afterwards, for a short time, to Baroness Haymerle. He subsequently, still accompanied by Count Andrassy, drove back to his hotel, where, at three o'clock, the Emperor arrived. Prince Bismarck received his Majesty in the vestibule. The Emperor shook hands with the Prince, and then proceeded to the apartments occupied by his family. The visit lasted about half an hour. At half-past four Prince Bismarck drove in uniform to the Castle of Schönbrunn to attend the banquet given by the Emperor in his honour. For an hour after dinner the Emperor held a reception, and afterwards took leave of Prince Bismarck before leaving Vienna for his hunting seat in Styria. Princess Bismarck dined on Monday with Princess Reuss, the wife of the Ambassador, and went in the evening to the Court Theatre. The Prince remained in his hotel after his return from Schönbrunn. Prince Bismarck on Tuesday paid visits to the Archduke William, the Turkish and French Ambassadors, the Papal Nuncio, and the Hungarian Minister-President, M. Tisza. The Prince received a visit from the Duke of Oldenburg. In the evening Prince Bismarck and family dined with Count Andrassy.

The Club of Bohemian Deputies have resolved by sixty-seven votes against five to take their seats in the Austrian Reichsrath, the present Government, with the approval of the Emperor, having proclaimed its intention of respecting alike the rights of all the peoples within the Monarchy, and endeavouring to establish union between them.

The Austrian Reichsrath is summoned to meet on Oct. 7.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that, the peaceful occupation of Novi-Bazar having been accomplished, the Minister for War intends to reduce the occupation troops. Eight thousand men out of 40,000 near Serajevo have been recalled home. The small garrisons are to be given up in the winter, but marches will be made through distant valleys to keep the population orderly.

Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Minister President, left Pest on Monday for Vienna, where he will remain for some days.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the health of the Empress is in an unsatisfactory state, and she has been recommended by the Imperial physicians to reside in Sweden.

In addition to his office of temporary Governor of Odessa, General Todleben has been appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in the military district of Odessa.

Powers have been given to the Governors of certain rural districts in Russia to dismiss untrustworthy members of their respective municipal assemblies.

An official telegram received at St. Petersburg states that the advance guard of the expeditionary force under Prince Dolgoroukoff exchanged shots on Aug. 18 with a body of Tekke Turkomans between Terkasan and Khodjalkali. Prince Dolgoroukoff dispatched two squadrons of cavalry and one company of infantry, which on the 23rd successfully engaged the enemy, and captured from them 6000 sheep and 1200 camels. The casualties on both sides were trifling. The *Turkestan Gazette* states that at the beginning of July Noorberdy Khan, a chief of the Tekke Turkomans, arrived at Merv in order to request the assistance of the inhabitants against the Russians. Half the Turkomans in the Merv district promised to co-operate with Noorberdy Khan; but others, considering the maintenance of friendship with Russia more politic, refused. This news is up to July 28. Intelligence has been received at Simla, via Persia, and confirmed by news from two other sources, that the advance column of the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turkomans has been defeated at Geuk Tepe, with a loss of 700 killed. The force was falling back on Beurma.

A large number of Chinese troops are being moved towards the Kuldja frontier, probably with a view to again taking possession of the territory to be surrendered by Russia in conformity with the treaty concluded between that country and China.

A great fire, which destroyed many buildings and caused immense loss, broke out in the most populous part of Ekaterinoslov on the 16th inst.

TURKEY.

The official version of the recent attempt to assassinate the Sultan, forwarded by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the representatives of the Porte abroad, is as follows:—"An individual, named Constantin Karayano polo, of Greek origin, but a Roumanian subject, made an attempt to enter the Palace of Yeldiz at the moment when his Majesty was preparing to proceed to the Mosque on the occasion of the Feast of Bairam. The sentinels having stopped him, he stabbed two soldiers and an officer with a dagger, but soon being wounded himself he was arrested. The man died during the night of Wednesday from the injuries he had received. The examination of the prisoner proved that he was suffering from mental derangement." A despatch from Constantinople says that the Roumanian representative there has declined to deliver up Karayano polo's brother.

ROUMANIA.

After an animated debate, extending over four days, a majority of the deputies yesterday week rejected the report of the majority of the Committee for the settlement of the Jewish question. The report proposed the individual naturalisation of the Jews, provided the applicants possessed the requisite qualifications.

EGYPT.

A new Ministry has been formed, with Riaz Pasha as President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and ad interim Minister of Finance; Aly Moubarek Pasha, Minister of Public Works; Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Osman Pefky Pasha, Minister of War and Marine; Fakry Pasha, Minister of Justice; and Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction.

The Khedive on Sunday removed to the Abdul Palace.

Mr. Edward B. Malet, Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, has, says a Reuter's telegram, been appointed

British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, in place of the Hon. C. Vivian.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, speaking on the 17th inst. at a soldiers' gathering at Ohio city, argued strongly against the doctrine of the sovereignty of individual States, quoting and indorsing the opinion expressed by Abraham Lincoln that none of the States had ever possessed sovereign rights, and declaring that the late war had decided the question in favour of the supremacy of the national Government. In a speech delivered by him at Detroit on the 18th the President adduced statistics to prove that there was a great revival of industry and commerce in the United States, which he attributed to the energy of the people, aided by the resumption of specie payments, and he expressed hopes that the prosperity would be permanent. President Hayes warned the country against plunging into speculation and debt, which would only bring on a reaction. He also urged the necessity for the payment of the national debt, which would, he said, be possible within thirty-three years without increasing the burden of the people.

The President, accompanied by Generals Sherman and Sheridan, is at present making a tour through Illinois, and is everywhere received with cordial greetings by large crowds of people. In various speeches the President has dwelt upon the revival of prosperity in the United States, and urged the maintenance of the paper, silver, and gold currency on a par with that of other countries. He further insisted that equal justice was the right of all sections of the country and all classes of the people.

All parties are stated to have taken part in the enthusiastic reception given General Grant at San Francisco, after an absence from his country of more than two years.

Another convention of General Butler's Republican friends have nominated him for the post of Governor of Massachusetts.

Last week the number of deaths from yellow fever at Memphis was thirty-one, making a total of 346 since the outbreak of the epidemic. Sixteen fresh cases and six deaths were reported on Monday.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise returned to Toronto on the 18th from their visit to Upper Canada. Her Royal Highness on that day laid the foundation-stone of the new Hospital for Incurables. Yesterday week the Governor-General presided at the opening ceremony of the Credit Valley Railway.

A statement of the business done by the Post-Office Savings' Banks in the Dominion of Canada shows that on June 30, 1879, there were 267 post-offices receiving deposits, the total number of depositors being 27,445, and the gross amount standing to their credit being 2,925,290 dols., including interest, which is allowed at 4 per cent. The average amount due to individual depositors is, therefore, a fraction over 113 dols. The system of post-office savings' banks was only established in Canada in April, 1868, and at the end of the first fifteen months of their existence—viz., on June 30, 1869, or ten years ago—the total deposits amounted to 503,614 dols., or little more than one-sixth of the total accumulation at the end of June this year.

AUSTRALIA.

The Sydney International Exhibition was opened on the 17th inst. by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor amid great enthusiasm. The Governors of the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania were present, together with the Foreign Commissioners. Some details of the ceremony are given in another column.

A telegram from Rio Janeiro states that the Session of the Brazilian Chambers was prolonged until the 23rd inst.

Rumours of impending trouble between China and Japan are gaining ground. Both countries, it is reported, are making warlike preparations.

Intelligence received at New York from Panama states that a decree has been published by the Columbian Government strictly prohibiting the shipment of contraband of war.

Mr. Vivian, late her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, has been appointed British Minister at Berne, where he will proceed in November.

The *London Gazette* contains a number of regulations issued by the Postmaster-General fixing the sums to be paid for the transmission of telegrams within the United Kingdom, and relating to the general conduct of telegraphic business.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *La Hogue*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in June last; and information has been received of the arrival at Canterbury, New Zealand, of Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co.'s ship *Glenlora*, Captain Scotland, which was dispatched from Plymouth on June 5, with 231 emigrants, 120 of whom were English, 38 Scotch, 72 Irish, and one foreigner.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, writes as follows to an American paper in reference to an announcement published in Boston, in which he was mentioned as a lecturer now dead:—"As to my being dead, I cannot but think this is a mistake. The study of science suggests extreme caution about matters of fact. But, so far as my own observations extend, I find reason to believe that I am alive. My friends seem also to think so. You must not think me dogmatic if failing stronger evidence than I yet possess to the contrary—I decline to accept unhesitatingly the theory that I am no longer living."

Regarding affairs in Burmah, the correspondent of the *Times* at Rangoon, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—"It is generally believed that orders have been sent to the acting Resident at Mandalay to leave with his party as soon as he can without betraying an undignified haste or an appearance of fear. This measure will give general satisfaction, as no intercourse now exists between the Residency and the Court worth running any risk for. The acting Resident has not been treated with more courtesy than was shown to the Resident; but the ordinary civilities and attentions due to the representative of the British Government have been studiously withheld, and his presence had no effect in checking the cruelties still practised by the Court."

News of the war in South America comes by way of Lisbon to Aug. 29 from Valparaiso. The Chilean ironclad *Blanco Encalada* left that port on the 23rd in search of the Huascar and Rimac, which were reported to have been seen off Tacna. On the 26th the Husscar and Rimac visited Autofagasta without attacking it. On the 28th, however, the Husscar returned and bombarded the town for five hours. The Chilean gun-boats Magellan and Abtao and the forts replied. The Abtao was thrice hulled, and suffered some loss in killed and wounded, but the town is reported as having sustained little damage. The Husscar left at seven o'clock in the evening. The Chilean ironclad *Encalada* arrived four hours afterwards. A German packet reported that the Peruvian corvette Union was cruising in the Straits of Magellan, seeking to intercept the Chilean transports, and the Chilean corvettes O'Higgins and Covadonga had gone in search of her.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arbuthnott, George; Vicar of Arundel, to be Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon.
Barton, Charles Hairy; Incumbent of Water Houses, Durham.
Bates, Thomas; Vicar of St. Mary's, Balham.
Burney, Charles; Archdeacon of Kingston-on-Thames.
Fletcher, T.; Vicar of Saddleworth, Yorkshire.
Jones, William Thomas; Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford.
Kirby, John Henry; Assistant-Chaplain of St. Peter's College, Radley.
Middleton, Alfred; Rector of Binton.
Roberts, A.C.; Incumbent of Harold-wood, Romford.
Southey, Charles Cuthbert; Vicar of St. James's, Dudley.
Wilks, William, Curate of Croydon; Vicar of Shirley.
Wood, Henry; Vicar of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Egmont.—*Guardian*.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the owners of several farms in Sussex, have allowed their tenants an abatement of 20 per cent in their rents.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was reopened on Sunday for Divine service, after being closed for two months in order that the interior might be cleansed and renovated.

After being restored, at a cost of £9000, from plans prepared by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, Tewkesbury Abbey was re-opened on Tuesday, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol delivering an address, in which he spoke hopefully of the present prospects of the Church.

The Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of Worsley, will preach the sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the consecration of the Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, the Bishop-elect of New Westminster. The consecration will take place on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Oct. 28.

During the Church Congress, which is to take place at Swansea early next month, an Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art will be held on a somewhat extended scale. Church needle-work and embroidery will form an important feature, and there will be shown a collection of ancient vestments from Bruges of great beauty and of the highest archaeological interest.

The Bishop of Bedford, who was rector of Whittington, has been presented with a testimonial by the clergy of Oswestry Rural Deanery. The gift consists of an oaken table and desk combined, of admirable workmanship. On the top is a carved oak mitre, resting on a cushion, with a plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Rev. Walsham How, D.D., sixteen years Rural Dean of Oswestry, as a token of love and respect from the clergy of his deanery."

The Church of St. Patrick, Hove, Brighton, which has undergone renovation, has been much improved by the insertion of a fine painted window in the Decorated style, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. It is divided into five lights, with elaborate tracery above. The design of the new glass is wholly in reference to the life of St. Patrick.—A beautiful three-light Munich window, the seventh of a series, has been erected by Messrs. Mayer and Co. in the parish church of Stoke-on-Trent.—Sir Philip and Lady Rose have presented two windows, by Mayer and Co., to St. Margaret's Church, Penn, Bucks.

The chancel of the picturesque little church of Harpsden, Oxfordshire, which had been closed for some weeks, was reopened on Sunday, the 14th inst., by the Bishop. Mr. Woodyer was the architect under whom the decorations were effected. The east wall is lined with Devonshire marbles, as is also the edge of the step on which the new altar stands, which surrounds a design by Minton in encaustic tiles and mosaic. A well-executed mural painting of the legend of St. Margaret in prison trampling on the dragon, symbolising the triumph of faith, is by Harland and Fisher, by whom also is the stencilled diaper of the walls and painting of the roof. The stone panels on the sides and in the splay of the window are relieved with glass mosaics; and the stonework of the reredos, with its white marble cross, was erected by Wheeler, of Reading. The chancel is restored by the Rector as a memorial to his father, the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, who for sixteen years was Bishop of Oxford, and had also been a Fellow of All Souls' College, who are the patrons of the living. The new candlesticks, vases, and altar frontals, a new altar desk and Litany desk, were all of them offerings of friends to the good work; and the new east window, by Hardman, was the joint offering of relations of the late Bishop Bagot.

The first half-yearly meeting of the English Congregational Churches of Merionethshire was held on Tuesday at Corwen. The Rev. E. Williams, of Dinasmawddy, chairman of the district union, presided, and there was a large attendance. The secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Burford Hooke, of Mold, and Alderman Thomas Minchall, of Oswestry, represented the executive of the North Wales Congregational Union. Reports were presented from the churches at Corwen, Dolgelly, Barmouth, and Dinasmawddy, and it was resolved to secure a brief history of each church with a view to its publication. A resolution was passed approving of the Union joining the Church Aid Society. The Rev. E. Williams gave an address from the chair on the relationship which should exist between the Welsh Church and the English movement in Wales. He believed that the work of the North Wales English Congregational Union was rapidly commanding itself to the judgment and sympathy of the Welsh Church. At night the Revs. E. Williams, David Griffith, Messrs. John Edwards, William Jones, Hugh Lewis, John Adams, and Charles Roberts addressed a public meeting in the Baptist Chapel. The Rev. H. C. Williams, of Corwen, presided. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The next session is to be held at Barmouth.

The annual conference of the London Baptist Association was held on Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the subject being the Work of Church Members, the Rev. J. Clifford, LL.B., president, delivered an address.

The Wesleyans of Cornwall have resolved to build a large middle-class school at Truro, and have secured the land and entered into arrangements for the prompt erection of the necessary buildings. In the meantime temporary premises have been secured, so as to enable the school to be opened at Christmas. The new schools will be erected by a body of shareholders, and it has been resolved that the fees for boarders shall not exceed twenty-five guineas, inclusive of books.

The annual conference of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was opened at the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday morning. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Baker, chairman of the Free Libraries Committee of the Manchester Corporation, who delivered the opening address. Papers on subjects relating to the objects of the association were afterwards read and discussed.

The Exeter correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with two of his sons—the Rev. A. F. Northcote and Mr. H. Northcote—have within the past few days been making archaeological researches on the right hon. Baronet's estate at Pynnes. The results have been of an interesting character, and will probably lead to the exploration of a number of other undisturbed barrows in the immediate neighbourhood.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A glance at the very strong programme that had been issued for the Newmarket First October Meeting showed that nothing but fine weather was required to make it a brilliant success. There appeared every prospect of this on Monday, but during the night a complete change took place, and rain fell heavily all the following morning, while there were constant heavy showers during the afternoon, so that a card containing no less than nine events was run through under very unpleasant circumstances. Attalus had nothing but Carillon and Allegra to beat for a Triennial over the D. I.; but, nevertheless, he did not at all relish the severe course, and only got home by half a length in very scrambling fashion. The Great Foal Stakes, to which £1000 is added, is a new race, and had attracted no less than 410 entries. Yet though Rayon d'Or had incurred a 7 lb. penalty, his brilliant running at Doncaster seemed to completely paralyse the opposition, and the field dwindled down to six. Ruperra is so notoriously uncertain that he had not so many friends as Discord, who was backed heavily for the Cesarewitch during the morning. Ruperra seemed unable to gallop almost from the fall of the flag, and from the Abingdon Bottom the Leger winner and Discord came right away from the others and ran a fine race home, Rayon d'Or winning rather cleverly by a neck. Of course this form is a vast improvement on anything that Discord has previously exhibited, and if he can only stay as well as his friends assert, he must be very dangerous indeed in the Cesarewitch, in which he has only 7 st. 4 lb. to carry. In Bounds made a great bid for the Hopeful Stakes, in which she fairly had the speed of Prestonpans at first, but he just managed to catch her in the last few strides, and win by a head; the son of Prince Charlie had a 6 lb. penalty, and is evidently a fine stayer. Mask and The Song, two stable companions, had the Buckenham Stakes to themselves; and though the former is still a little above himself, he landed the odds laid upon him without much difficulty. Mr. Houldsworth pulled Ruperra out again in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, in which he performed little better than he had done earlier in the day; for, though he managed to get second, Bute won as he liked, and gave Lord Rosebery's colours a much-needed turn. Reveller figured so ingloriously that he is scarcely likely to repeat his own brother's—Hilarious—performance in the Cesarewitch. On Wednesday Lucetta (who started a strong favourite at 2 to 1) won the Great Eastern Handicap easily by three lengths; Typhoon being second, and Master Kildare, a bad third, pulling up; Bute fourth. The other runners were Warrior, Gunnibury, Tower and Sword, Mowerina, Speculation, Gourmand, and Bowness.

At a time of such general depression it was generally feared that the great Cobham Stud would be dispersed at a terrible sacrifice. Happily, however, such fears proved groundless, and the result of Mr. Rymill's efforts for the two days must have far exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine shareholder. It is most gratifying to learn that a Stud Company will continue to exist on a smaller scale, and Mr. Wolfe laid out nearly £30,000 on behalf of the new association, Blair Athol being his chief purchase; and, though the magnificent son of Stockwell and Blink Bonny is now eighteen years old, he is wonderfully fresh and well, and must be put down as a very cheap horse at 4500 gs. The best of the mares sold wonderfully well. Bella (1200 gs.), Crinon (1400 gs.), Eva (1650 gs.), Jocosa (1750 gs.), Maid of Perth (1000 gs.), Ortolan (1100 gs.), and Queen of the Chase (1200 gs.) all running into four figures, and five of them falling to Mr. Wolfe's nod. The prices obtained for the foals were, however, the most remarkable. The Duke of Westminister gave 1100 gs.—the highest price on record—for a son of Scottish Chief and Masquerade, and the average for the "babies" was considerably in excess of that obtained for the yearlings in June last. When we mention that Wild Oats, with St. Augustine, Evasion, and Co. to advertise him, was cheap enough at 2500 gs., we fancy that we have touched upon all the salient features of what must always be an historical sale.

Messrs. Tattersall officiated at the third annual sale of the Belhus hunters on Saturday last. Sir T. B. Lennard had, as usual, collected a wonderfully good-looking lot, and the twenty-eight averaged 173 gs. Kingswear (320 gs.), who was bought by Lord Pembroke, proved the premier of the sale.

The most successful sale of thoroughbred yearlings ever held in France was that of fourteen colts and fillies belonging to M. Delâtre, which were disposed of in Paris last Saturday. They realised £5756, or over £411 each, this being more than double the average obtained by yearlings from the same stud last year.

On Friday week W. Flockwith very easily defeated A. Mitchell in a mile swimming-race in the sea at Penzance; and on Monday Miss Saigeman swam right away from Miss Beckwith in the Hastings Baths. The distance was three miles, and Miss Saigeman has thus won two matches out of the three.

Keen and Cooper rode their eighteenth mile-race at Lilliebridge on Monday afternoon last. Keen led for three quarters of a mile, when Cooper went by him and won with something in hand by ten yards, in the very fast time of 2 min. 54 1-5 sec.—The twenty-six hours' bicycling championship, which was decided at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, at the end of last week, was a decided failure. The only redeeming feature of the exhibition was the fine riding of Terront, the French champion, who covered 363 miles in the given time.

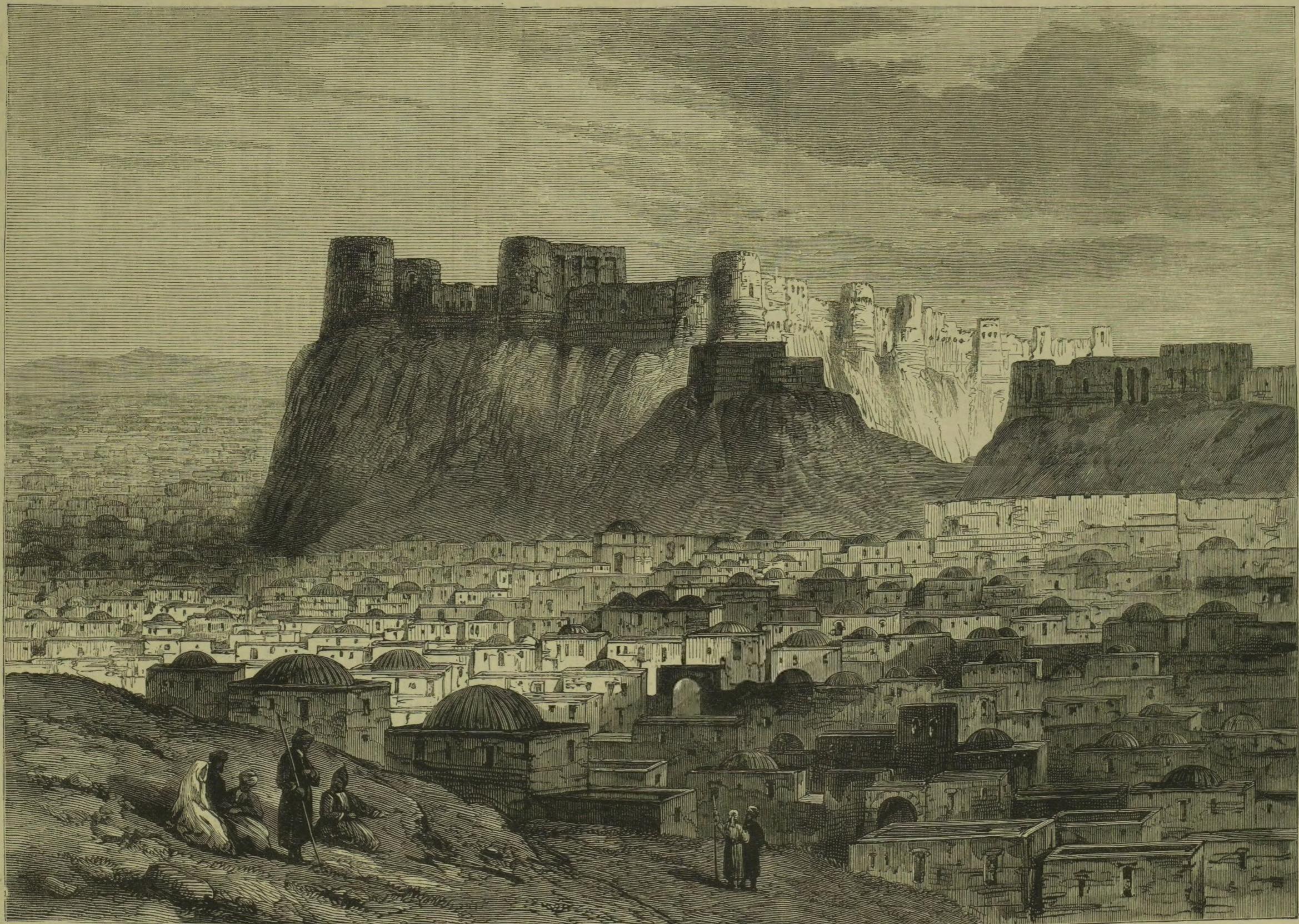
Those old opponents, John Higgins and Robert Watson Boyd, will scull over the Thames course on Monday next for £200 a side.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman* says that two gold rings, as well preserved as if new made, have been picked up in the vicinity of Maeshowe, at Loch Stennis, Orkney. The pattern on one of the rings is three-plait, and that of the other is a plain double cord, both being united into one ornament by cross-bars. Some of the local antiquaries have decided that the rings must be about 1000 years old. They are now in custody of the county clerk.

At Windsor Castle various improvements are being carried out during the residence of the Queen and Court in Scotland. The level of the approach to the Norman Gate, between the wall of the moat near the Round Tower and the North Terrace, has been slightly altered, making the ascent easier for horses and vehicles. On the castle hill the palisading has been painted a deep olive colour, and a number of decorators are engaged in gilding the spear-heads of the railings at the foot of the incline and those near Edward III.'s Tower which separate the private grounds of her Majesty from the roadway leading up the hill to the Grand Quadrangle. The steps within Henry VIII.'s Gateway, at the commencement of the terraced part in front of the houses of the Military Knights of Windsor, are being relaid, granite being substituted in places for the softer stone, which has been greatly worn by the constant traffic at this point. The lamps about the approaches are being gilt and decorated, and other work is in hand within the palace.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE AMEER YAKOOB KHAN AND MAJOR CAVAGNARI SIGNING THE TREATY OF GUNDAMUK.—SEE PAGE 294.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AFGHAN REVOLT: THE CITADEL OF HERAT.—SEE PAGE 204.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Lionel Lawson, one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, died at his residence in Brook-street, Hanover-square, on Saturday morning last. The suddenness of his death must be the cause of infinite distress to his numerous and affectionate kindred; while it has shocked a host of friends. As Mr. Yates has remarked in a graceful paragraph in the *World*, Mr. Lionel Lawson will be missed in many and various circles in London, in Paris, and in Brighton. In metropolitan society his death will cause a distinct and mournful void.

We are not long remembered in *Vanity Fair*, be we statesmen, millionaires, soldiers, painters, poets, or what not; but the deceased gentleman of whom I am speaking possessed exceptional claims to the kindly remembrance of that section of the world in which he mingled. Without the slightest pretensions to literary or to artistic culture, he could hold his own conversationally in every *coterie*, and say something sensible and to the point on most subjects. I have seldom conversed with a shrewder, clearer-headed man than he, or one who showed more tact and *finesse* in avoiding argumentative "friction." And I knew him during two-and-twenty years. It was his lot to bear that which I have always held to be a very sore and grievous burden—the possession of great wealth; and I think that all who know Mr. Lawson will agree with me that he bore his fardel very simply, modestly, and unassumingly, and that he was neither purseproud nor vainglorious. I have been told of many kind actions of his doing; and I never heard him speak an unkind word about anybody.

A polite correspondent, whose letter I have mislaid, doubts whether I am right in stating that the savage profligate, Lord Mohun, had anything to do with the slaughter of "poor Will Mountiford" (or Mountford) the player. If my correspondent will turn to Hargrave's "State Trials," vol. i., p. 510, he will find that on Jan. 31, 1692, Charles Lord Mohun was put upon his trial before his peers in Westminster Hall for the murder of William Mountford. His Lordship was acquitted, by sixty-nine to fourteen votes. I find that the illustrious John Churchill, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Marlborough voted Mohun "not guilty." The actual sword thrust by which Mountford was slain was probably dealt by one Captain Hill, Lord Mohun's "convenient man"; but his Lordship, who was present when the deed was done, was clearly an accessory before the fact. The chief point in his favour was that his sword was in his scabbard when he surrendered to the watch. It was, however, generally believed that, on the principle of *qui facit per alium facit per se*, he was Mountford's murderer. Mr. Thackeray, in "Esmond," makes one of his characters charge my Lord to his face with stabbing "poor Will Mountford the player."

Mem: The trials of Lord Mohun (he was also tried in 1699 for the murder of Captain Coote in a duel) are wonderfully dramatic in their details. They are only surpassed in social interest by the trial of Beau Fielding for bigamy, and by that of Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, for the abduction of Lady Henrietta Berkeley. I have to thank my correspondent *in re* Lord Mohun for keeping me up until three in the morning poring over Hargrave's elephantine folios. But I have also to thank him for something else. There is a superb index to Hargrave, comprising a lengthy collection of wise saws in Latin and English, under the head of "Maxims." Among these I find that which to me is a new proverb, "A Grumbletonian in the stirrup is generally a tyrant in the saddle." This is quoted (vol. iii. p. 577) in some voluminous remarks on the trial of William Lord Russell, written by Sir Bartholomew Shower. Many of my readers may be quite familiar with this proverbial locution; but I confess that I never heard of it—not even of a "Grumbletonian" instead of a "grumbler"—before.

Mem: The self-complacent gentleman who presented his book to Queen Elizabeth, asserting that it contained all the proverbs extant, met with a very telling rebuke from her sagacious Majesty. "Nay; but," said the Queen, "bate me an ace, quoth Bolton." The self-complacent gentleman had not got that locution in his collection.

"Fernande" has been produced with great care and elaborate stage mounting at the Court Theatre, just reopened under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett. The dramatic critics are at loggerheads touching the merits of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's version of M. Sardou's play. I am not a dramatic critic. I am glad. Still, I may notice that the accomplished critic of the *Fall Mall Gazette*, speaking of the charming and sympathetic young actress who plays the part of the heroine, remarks that "of Miss Rose Kennedy's *Fernande* it is not possible to say anything at this moment. On Saturday night it was with plenty of good intention, too formless and unfinished to be taken into consideration. . . . Miss Kennedy may end by making a good deal of it." By the time that the pretty and talented young lady in question succeeds in "making a good deal of it" the accomplished critic of the *Fall Mall* may arrive at the discovery that her name is not Miss Rose Kennedy, but Miss Rose Kenney, and that she is the daughter of the well-known journalist, dramatist, and critic, Mr. Charles Lamb Kenney.

In the matter of "Death and his Brother Sleep." Obviously, as several correspondents have pointed out, the line

Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor

stands 278 in the sixth book of the *Aeneid*. Dryden's translation of the passage stands at line 388. One of my correspondents mildly reproaches me for expecting the English poet to compress 278 lines of Latin into as many lines of English. That is very true; but my object in raising the question was to show that the amplification of 278 into 388 lines was excessive. Take the passage—

Just in the Gate, and in the Jaws of Hell,
Revengeful Cares and Sullen Sorrows dwell;
And pale Diseases and repining Age;
Want, Fear, and Famine's unresisted Rage.
Here Toils, and Death, and Death's half-brother, Sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their Centry keep.

Here is another version:—

Just in the Gate and horrid Jaws of Hell
Sorrow and Fear and pale Diseases dwell,
Revengeful Cares and discontented Age,
Invincible Necessity and Rage;
Labour and Death and Sleep to death akin;
Then all the false delights of deadly sin.

The author of the second version reaches Death and Sleep at line 301 of his sixth book, thus outstripping his original by only twenty-three lines. "Glorious John" outruns the Virgilian constable by 110 lines. Moreover, the second translator, before starting, gives Dryden four lines law at the commencement of the poem. Dryden begins straightway "Arms and the man I sing;" but his rival prefixes to the "arma virumque cano" a translation of the four apocryphal [?] lines beginning, "Ille ego qui quondam, &c., which Spenser has so magnificently paraphrased in the Invocation to the "Faerie Queene"—

Lo, I, the man whose Muse whilom did maske,
As time her taught, in lowly shepherd's weeds,
Am now enforst, a far unfitter taske,
For trumpets stern to change mine oaten reeds.

The "other" Virgilian translator writes—

I who on slender Reeds soft Past'rs plaid,
Then leaving woods the neighbouring country made
Obedient to the greedy Villager,
A grateful work to swains: Now Horrid War,
Arms and the Man I sing.

But who was the "other" translator? The version in my possession is a small octavo of 400 pages; but the titlepage is lacking. The orthography—"Eclog" for Eclogue, "plaid" for played, "pyratis" for pirates—is evidently of the seventeenth century; and the engravings (cut on brass, I should say) are naïve enough to belong to that part of the reign of Charles II. immediately preceding our invasion by the great French engravers:—the pioneers of the chalcographic army of which the Dubosc and the Grignions were the subsequent commanders.

I am glad to be in receipt of the "Boys' Own Annual," an Illustrated Volume of Prose and Entertaining Reading," edited by James Macaulay, M.A., M.D., which is the outcome from January to October of the *Boys' Own Paper*, an excellent little weekly periodical of which twelve months ago, in this column, I heralded the coming, and which I am glad to see now in all the newsagents' shops in the most populous neighbourhoods. The *Boys' Own Paper* seems to me to be full of entertaining and instructive reading; the illustrations are plentiful and graphic, and the whole volume has a cheerful, robust, and sensible character.

G. A. S.

NOVELS.

Anticipations of something demoniacal are likely to be suggested by the title of *The Cloven Foot*, by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret" (John and Robert Maxwell), and it will not require a very careful perusal of the three volumes to discover that there is considerable ground for those anticipations. At any rate the story contains a murder of a sufficiently diabolical kind, and with this incident are associated suspicions and realities appertaining to bigamy, the bottle, and delirium tremens. The novel, of course, is clever, bearing witness to the writer's acknowledged skill in the art of story-telling; and, though it has seemed good to work upon a foundation of crime and drunkenness, the moral tone is perfectly unobjectionable. The ball is set rolling in a manner which is less remarkable for originality than for the opportunity it offers of creating such complications as arouse the reader's interest and test the writer's ingenuity. We have at the outset an old gentleman who is on the point of death, and who, having great possessions and only one relative in the world, has summoned that relative "to the death bed." The relative "had begun his career with a small fortune and a commission in a crack regiment;" but, while his years were still comparatively few, had "sold out," and sunk into a state of impecuniosity, so that he naturally receives the summons with mixed feelings, in which grief cannot be said to predominate. Now the rich man had adopted a dead friend's daughter, a beautiful young woman at the commencement of the tale, and the impecunious one, who had seen little or nothing for a long while of the dying Dives, has some ground for fearing that the inheritance will be hers. Dives, however, as is nearly always the case in thrilling romances, has made a will in favour of the impecunious one on condition that the gentleman marries the lady within a year. Thus is established a state of things not altogether unfamiliar to novel-readers, but evidently fraught with enormous possibilities in the direction of entanglements. It is out of the question that the gentleman should be disinclined to accept, even with effusion, such agreeable terms; but then, he may be already married. On the other hand, he may be unmarried, and yet the young lady may prefer poverty, and even death, to a hateful union with him; she may, in fact, have a previous engagement with the best and handsomest of his sex. But suppose that she listens graciously to his proposals, falls desperately in love with him, indeed, insomuch that she readily marries him—and the property. Well, even then she may be deserted at the church-door, left with nothing save a mysterious letter to atone for her new-made husband's delinquency. But some fine day the wretch may return, and may succeed in explaining his conduct to the satisfaction of a wife only too anxious to have her scruples satisfied. And so they may enter upon a life of bliss, to be interrupted, however, by unpleasant discoveries. He may be recognised as a suspected murderer, who is believed to have rid himself by violence of an inconvenient wife. But at least, if not a murderer, he must be a bigamist. And, if he did not commit the murder, who did? Well, it may have been the other wife's father, a very nice, affable gentleman, but of somewhat irregular habits, who, having found it convenient to retire from public life, may have suddenly emerged from what was erroneously believed to be his grave, just in time to prey upon his daughter and surreptitiously share her good fortune. But, again, if she married a bigamist, neither he nor she can claim the property bequeathed by Dives. Hence, to set things straight and rehabilitate the hero and heroine, it must be shown that no bigamy was committed by him, and that, though unfortunately a murder was committed, no stain of blood rests upon her name. All this is done in the novel under consideration: how it is done shall not be revealed. Suffice it to say that there is nothing very new in the machinery employed, and that a great deal of space is occupied with details which are amusingly handled, though they seem to have very little bearing upon the main business in hand. The novel probably was not intended to teach anything in particular, but it certainly causes one to reflect how much better it would be if people who have property to leave would abstain from attaching absurd conditions to their bequests—conditions which, for all the testator knows, may be, at the very time the testament is made, impossible of fulfilment. In such a case it seems—whatever the law may be—as if the bequest should take effect without regard for the conditions.

The dramatic handling of "Haworth's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett (Macmillan and Co.), is very impressive, and the whole of the story contained in the two volumes is written with so much force and originality and is in itself so interesting that none but the most stolid and insensible of readers can fail to follow its development eagerly from the beginning to the end. If only the literary execution, which is good enough, but not of a particularly high order, were of equal excellence with the conception and general scheme, then indeed the book might claim a place among exceptionally brilliant phenomena. It is, at any rate, a very striking production. Pleasant it cannot be called, it is rather repulsive; but the repulsiveness is of the kind which paralyses and renders escape impossible. Not that there is a total absence of the humorous and the pathetic; on the contrary, there is plenty of both; but the humour is as provocative of tears as of laughter, the pathos flows from a source which is bitter. The tone, for the most part, is hard and unsympathetic; but, being so,

it is quite in accordance with the scenes which it has seemed good to depict and with the characters which it has seemed proper to introduce. Nevertheless, out of the strong comes forth sweetness, out of the cold flashes fire; and the effect produced by love upon two different natures, one strong and gentle, the other equally strong but brutal, is delineated with great power and with truthful discrimination, with a due regard for self-control in one case and for demonstrative, outrageous fierceness in the other. There is a heroine, beautiful and love-provoking, but heartless with an inconceivable heartlessness, partly innate, no doubt, but, if so, certainly encouraged and augmented by the cold, calculating conventionalities of life. That she suffers, however, and discovers too late that she has somewhere within her a spark of humanity and a suspicion of womanly sentiment there is some reason to believe, though it is but obscurely hinted, and though we are left to the last in uncertainty as to her motives, whether they be worthy or unworthy, when she repents or seems to repent. Certainly her punishment is greater, her humiliation is more profound, than a novelist of the sterner sex would have dared, one would think, to inflict upon her. A man would scarcely have had the heart or nerve to represent the repentant heroine, having committed no sin, be it understood, more heinous than heartlessness, as stooping to call in person upon her injured and insulted lover, confessing her transgression, professing her love, and being coldly sent away about her business. No man, one would say, could have had the heart to depict such a scene; but a woman would have, nay, has had, no scruple about doing such poetical justice upon one of her own sex. No doubt she deserved it; she almost deserved the insult she endured at the hands of her other lover, Jem Haworth. He, of course, it is who gives the title to the novel, for "Haworth's" means the manufacturing establishment of which Jem Haworth, a self-made man, had risen to be the head after the lapse of some twenty years from the day when he was picked up, at about nine years of age, frozen and starved, from the snow and carried into the "Works," of which he ultimately became the master. With his character and fortunes the novel is mainly occupied, but there is interwoven therewith a tale of an inventor and a model, a very affecting tale as regards the personages connected with it. The writer very properly does not describe the model or enter into particulars concerning the invention; and the reason why must be sufficiently obvious. The scene of the story is laid in Lancashire, so that a good deal of singular dialect and some strange habits of life, which most readers are likely to find new and quaint, are pressed into service. Of the characters it may be roundly stated that there is scarcely one which is not notable for freshness and individuality, well marked and carefully maintained, and that some of the pathetically-humorous personages are perfect gems of description, especially "Granny Dixon." As for Jem Haworth's good, simple, Christian mother, no more delicate, touching, attractive portrait was ever painted in pen and ink; and there is a whole history, a history to make the heart ache, in the few passages devoted to the inventor's wife. Above all, there is no useless verbiage, nothing to interfere with continuous perusal, nothing to divide the attention and dissipate the interest.

Reminiscences of *Punch* and the young clergyman and the rough miner, who did not "want to argey, yer beggar," are awakened by the opening scene of *The Parson o' Dumford*, by George Manville Fenn (Chapman and Hall); but the parson of the novel is a very different sort of parson from him of the *London Charivari*. The parson of the novel is, of course, "the parson o' Dumford;" and in a few pages we have a very distinct idea of the sort of clergyman whose acquaintance we are making, a clergyman of the muscular and free-and-easy school, who will walk a good number of miles, play a fair game of cricket, smoke a pipe of tobacco on every opportunity, drink his beer or his whisky-and-water like a man, exchange rough remarks bluntly but good-humouredly with surly workmen, rebuke the swearer calmly but emphatically, and, should the rebuke lead to assault and battery, exhibit, no doubt, considerable proficiency in the noble art of self-defence. Such is the opinion we form, at the very outset, of the "parson o' Dumford," who, before we have perused a score of pages, has achieved a moral victory over a rough and ready young workman, and who, before the story is very far advanced, has created a favourable impression among sundry parishioners of his by the effective manner in which he handles his fists. Indeed, the novel is remarkable for the prominent position assigned in it to matters connected with bodily force and physical development, whether blows be actually struck, or whether some strapping fellow simply draws up his shirt-sleeves and displays his formidable arm for the admiration of the reader and to the consternation of all beholders save the muscular parson. This parson, as the title of the novel clearly denotes, is the hero of the tale; and for him, with his corporeal, moral, and intellectual excellence, a foil must, of course, be found. Accordingly, as despicable a young cur as ever united in his own person moral depravity and physical insignificance is speedily introduced; and between him and the redoubtable parson a struggle ensues for possession of a sweet young girl. At the first blush it would seem that the contest is a hopelessly unequal one, and that the contemptible scoundrel can stand no chance against the peerless preacher. But the ways of women are passing strange, and a worthless son may have a powerful ally in a devoted mother, who will employ the most questionable devices for the sake of her unworthy darling. Which of the twain, whether the currish layman or the lion-like man of the church, comes triumphantly out of the conflict, and at what cost, shall not be divulged in this place, for to reveal the secret would materially diminish the interest and surprise with which the uninitiated reader will approach the catastrophe. The scene is laid in Lincolnshire, chiefly among working people, who speak a queer language, who drink, some of them, a great deal too much ale, who "strike" in more than one sense of the word, whose reception of a stranger assumes the form of "heaving half a brick at him," who, however, have their good points, and who, at any rate, have supplied a pleasant and observant writer with a variety of characters, some amusing, some powerful, some admirable, some instructive.

The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was opened on Wednesday morning in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. Mr. T. B. Royden, the Mayor, welcomed the institute to the town, observing that it was scarcely possible to over estimate the good which meetings of that kind produced from time to time as they were held in various parts of the country, because there took place at them discussions on matters affecting one of the principal industries of the country, and one upon which our great commerce was pretty nearly founded. The Mayor then referred to the importance of the change which was taking place in the substitution of steel for iron, and expressed the hope that their deliberations would be successful and agreeable to themselves. Mr. Edward Williams briefly thanked the Mayor for the kind welcome, and some formal business was then proceeded with. The congress lasted three days.

POLITICAL.

The Prime Minister, in presiding on the 18th inst., at the dinner of the Bucks Agricultural Association in the Corn Exchange at Aylesbury, compressed all his allusions to foreign affairs into what may be termed the belligerent toast of the evening. Thus, in ringing phrase, the Earl of Beaconsfield said, amid much cheering, "The British Army is the guardian of an Empire, and at this moment it is vindicating the power and the fame of that Empire in two quarters of the globe. We wish it God-speed, and cordially drink the health of her Majesty's troops." The Navy and the Marines were also warmly eulogised; and there was antithetical point in the exclamation, "Gentlemen, I say that the British Army is the Garrison of an Empire, but the Volunteer force of England is the Garrison of our hearths and homes." In proposing prosperity to the association, his Lordship began with a gallant reference to the ladies who graced the assemblage. He first filled the chair "at a period which can be remembered by no inhabitant of the galleries, because it is between forty and fifty years ago." But never had the noble Lord met his friends under "circumstances more difficult and desponding than the present." The show they had witnessed was excepted from this gloomy outlook. Agricultural Depression, however, was made the text of his speech. Again did the noble Lord endeavour to fasten upon the Marquis of Hartington a soft impeachment, which the Leader of the Opposition will not accept at any price. Amplifying the charge he first made public at the Mansion House banquet, the Prime Minister insisted that "a high authority" had declared that our present agricultural system had "broken down." But, so far from allowing this, Lord Beaconsfield entered into an elaborate, and not quite clear, argument, the gist of which was that things could not be much mended whilst, as at present, "three classes are dependent upon the produce of the soil." A Utopian scheme for the institution by Government of a system of peasant proprietorships was quoted only to be demolished. There were 5,000,000 peasant proprietors in France, yet "An acre of cereal produces in England double what an acre does in France." But the noble Lord could hardly go further, and say that the peasant in this country is twice as well off as his French contemporary, we venture to suggest. Canada, with its "illimitable wilderness and a wilderness of fertile land," next came in for his Lordship's praise, in order to point the moral that as "Canada expects to be completely successful in beating the United States from the European markets, it is wise for us not to take any precipitate steps." Reduction of rent was the panacea offered for the existing depression—reduction of rent combined with joint action in the spirit of the Agricultural Holdings Act; and the noble Lord concluded with sweeping condemnation of the "cockney" agitators who cried out against our "free and aristocratic Government," which "you may get rid of, but you will have then a despotism that ends in democracy, or a democracy that ends in a despotism."

The Marquis of Hartington, on the morrow of his opening the new School of Science and Art at Newcastle-on-Tyne (as illustrated in another page), lost no time in replying to Lord Beaconsfield's personal reference to himself. Some of the Armstrong vigour which is native to that energetic industrial centre of the North of England, seemed to have stimulated his Lordship. Never before had he spoken with so much zest and point. For the long and heavy and unwieldy periods of yore were substituted short, effective sentences. The noble Marquis was, in fine, at his best. Having quietly opened the new Junior Liberal Club on the afternoon of the 19th inst., his Lordship proceeded to the Town-hall. Therein a large and enthusiastic meeting had assembled, and the reception Lord Hartington met with was of the heartiest. The chair was taken by Mr. John W. Pease; and Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., were among the speakers, but they were for the nonce but as the minor luminaries that shone round the central star. The noble Marquis, to begin with, had no doubt that the Junior Liberal Club, albeit it had begun on a small scale would do much good, as such institutions would form "an important part in the organisation of the Liberal Party." Reviewing the political situation, his Lordship confined himself in his Townhall speech to stating that the equalisation of the county with the borough franchise, and the redistribution of seats, would be merely a question of time; and that Lord Beaconsfield had again misrepresented what he had said in the House on the land question. He denied having asserted that "the land system in this country has broken down." The remarks he had made were entirely called forth by the arguments of those speakers who insinuated that, inasmuch as it was hopeless to get a living out of farming, a Royal Commission might bring about a reposition of protective duties in the interest of agriculturists. To which dark forebodings the noble Marquis said he had made answer that, if it was meant to imply that our land system had failed, then it might be advisable to inquire whether the laws concerning the transfer and succession of land might not be susceptible of improvement. As for the question of peasant-proprietorships, he would be very glad to see a greater number of small farmers, not created through special legislation, but by the operation of natural causes. Several addresses from Tyneside Liberal Associations, all worded in terms of hearty appreciation of his Leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, were finally presented to the noble Lord. It was for the thronged evening meeting in the Tyne Theatre, however, that the Marquis of Hartington reserved his full oratorical force. This remarkably earnest Liberal meeting was presided over by Lord Durham, and was addressed by the noble Earl himself, by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Ralph Phillipson (the venerable Town Clerk), and Mr. R. S. Watson before Lord Hartington had the opportunity of delivering his exceedingly trenchant attack upon the Government. He smote them with unfailing vigour all along the line. To summarise the philippic, the noble Lord complained that there was even in this "grave crisis" no sign that the Government intended to appeal to the country, and that it was probable "we shall have more foreign complications, more colonial difficulties, more postponed Budgets—(laughter)—in the hope that before the day of reckoning arrives something may turn up, some passing cry may arise which will cause all these things to be forgotten." Sir Stafford Northcote's dictum that "the name of England had been suffered to sink in the estimation of the world by the late Government" was pointedly denied. Why, even Lord Beaconsfield at the last General Election, could only trump up some imaginary charge about the Straits of Malacca, which story had never been heard of since. This palpable hit was keenly relished by the Tynesiders, as was the noble Lord's retort that there was much in the foreign policy of the present Government that bore "an ominous resemblance to the policy of the Second Empire." His Lordship had his audience with him again when he emphatically disputed that the name of England had been raised by the Marquis of Salisbury's Circular or the Berlin Treaty, the Anglo-Turkish Convention or the Treaty of Gundamuk (with respect to which the Cabul Massacre would some day be placed on the right shoulders), the

disorder of our finances, or by the way that the Government had lessened the power of Parliament. In conclusion, his Lordship claimed for the Opposition that it had objected to every phase of the Ministerial policy, which it would be the duty of the Liberal Party to undo, in order to restore confidence at home and abroad. Resolutions framed in this spirit were supported by Mr. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Cowen, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Pease, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson evoking cheers by suggesting the Marquis of Hartington as leader in the Commons, Earl Granville as leader in the Lords, Lord Derby as Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone at the Exchequer, as the foremost members of the next Liberal Cabinet.

The Earl of Derby and the Home Secretary were the principal speakers on the 18th inst. at the inception and completion of more of those public improvements, which have rendered Southport one of the most popular Watering Places in the kingdom. His Lordship brought his common sense to bear upon the general depression with the hopeful view of showing that things are not as bad as they seem. It was noticeable that Mr. Cross trusted that our "wars would soon be ended," and that they might be able to employ several Sessions in dealing with "matters more nearly touching the hearths and homes of those whose guardians they were." Speaking the same day at Peterhead, Mr. Grant Duff followed up his attack upon the Marquis of Salisbury by delivering an Afghan lecture in order to credit the Ministry, and particularly the Foreign Secretary, with the authorship of the Cabul disaster.

The Marquis of Salisbury meanwhile bides his time till the 17th and 18th of next month, when the Foreign Secretary and several of his colleagues are to be entertained at a banquet in the Manchester Free Trade-hall, to be followed by a popular Conservative demonstration in the Pomona Gardens. The 25th of October has been fixed for the Liberal demonstration in honour of the visit of Mr. Bright and the Marquis of Hartington to Manchester, and on the same day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is to address a Conservative meeting in Birmingham.

Speech-making by men of mark has not been abundant this week. Colonel Stanley turned his sword into a plough-share at Ulverston on Tuesday; and on the same day Lord Elcho, at Winchcombe, gallantly defended the Zulu and Afghan policy of the Government, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ruthlessly opposed it in Cumberland, and Mr. Torrens received a vote of confidence from his Finsbury constituents. In Ireland the Dublin convention movement has been disconcerted by Mr. Shaw and other prominent members; but Mr. Parnell is carrying on his provincial campaign with unabated vigour. The hon. member (whose ability was markedly recognised by Lord Hartington) was the principal speaker at a large tenant-right meeting held on Sunday at Tipperary. Reduction of rents and fixity of tenure were the remedies recommended for the prevailing distress in Ireland.

The Conservative and Liberal forces are being actively marshalled for the coming General Election. Sir George Grant's triumph over Brodie of Brodie for Moray and Nairn has infused confidence into the Liberals of Scotland. The Maidstone Liberals will stand by Sir John Lubbock and Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Conservative candidates being Major Ross and Captain Aylmer. Travelling to North Devon, we note that Sir Robert Carden was on Tuesday chosen as the Conservative candidate for Barnstaple.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Five new steam fire-engines have been added to the plant of the London Fire Brigade, the number being thirty-six.

The returns of the street collections on behalf of the Hospital Saturday Fund have been completed. The total sum collected was £2565 13s. 6d.

The Rev. Canon Farrar will, on Oct. 1, give the inaugural address of the fifty-seventh session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School is to take place at the Crystal Palace on Oct. 22, under the presidency of Baron Henry de Worms.

University College Hospital, which was closed on July 31 in order that alterations and additions might be made, was opened again for the reception of patients on Monday.

The Oxford and Cheltenham coach was taken off the road last Saturday; while the Box-hill coach began its autumn season on Monday, leaving Hatchett's Hotel at 10.30 a.m., and returning from the Burford-bridge Hotel, Dorking, at 3 p.m. every day, Sundays excepted.

The session 1879-80 of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was opened on Tuesday night, when an address on "Means of Culture" was delivered by Professor Henry Morley in the school-room of the East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road.

Lord Derby has forwarded £10 to the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association, and has become a vice-president of the society. His Lordship has also contributed ten guineas to the building fund of the London Temperance Hospital, which is in course of erection in the Hampstead-road.

Mr. Archibald Forbes gave a lecture on Monday night, in the Shoreditch Townhall, on the subject of the Zulu War. There was a very large attendance, and the lecturer received a gratifying welcome. Mr. John Holmes, M.P., presided.—On Wednesday Mr. Forbes repeated his lecture in St. James's Hall to a crowded and sympathetic audience.

The trial of Laura Julia Addiscott, the principal of the Home for Friendless Girls at Deptford was concluded yesterday week at the Central Criminal Court. The charge against her was that of having caused bodily injury, by neglect and ill-treatment, to several of the children intrusted to her charge. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for eighteen months.

At the meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday a resolution was carried nem. con. expressing the deep regret of the Court at the painful position in which Alderman Sir F. W. Truscott had recently been placed in consequence of having to take his trial on an unfounded charge of libel, and also expressing regret that the present state of the law permits any man being placed in such peril.

A report was presented to the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday by Dr. Saunders, the medical officer, which stated that during the last fortnight 7 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. of meat unfit for human food had been seized and condemned. Dr. Saunders also called attention to the deficient supply of water, which he was afraid would lead to serious consequences among the inhabitants of the lower class of houses in the city.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in September the total number of paupers was 79,053, of whom 42,411 were in workhouses and 36,642 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 2695, 2648, and 1970 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 755, of whom 111 were men, 207 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The formal opening of a new board school in Church-street, Kennington, took place on Monday evening. Mr. James Stiff, chairman of the Works Committee of the School Board for London, stated that this was the 20th school built by the board, and that the number of children now accommodated was 190,629. With the schools now being built and enlarged, there would soon be room for 250,322 children. The new school will accommodate 240 boys, 210 girls, and 322 infants.

In commemoration of St. Matthew's Day, and in accordance with an old custom in the City of London, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs went in state to Christ's Hospital on Monday to hear the sermon preached annually by an "old Blue" in that hospital, and afterwards to receive the accounts of the Royal Bluecoat boys. The Rev. M. S. Finch, an old Blue, preached, and in the course of his remarks referred to "the great man who had just been shot down so cruelly in Afghanistan. Major Cavagnari was a bright luminary from the school, and one whom all the boys might emulate."

The prospectus of the City of London College, which embraces a plan of evening classes for young men, at No. 52, Leadenhall-street, has been published. The new session will begin on Monday, Oct. 6; and the opening address will be given by the Bishop of Bedford, Bishop-Suffragan of London, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, the subject being "Books, and How to Use Them." The council of the college are extending its curriculum, the array of classes being greater than in any previous session. The need of a much larger building has been thoroughly proved, and it is hoped that the exertions of the council to obtain a site for a new college will soon be successful.

On Monday afternoon the garden at the eastern end of St. Paul's Cathedral, which has been recently laid out under the supervision of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee of the Corporation, was opened by the Lord Mayor. The expense of the work has been about £5000, which has been borne by the Corporation; and among the improvements in the churchyard have been the setting back of the rails upon the south side to afford a "refuge" from the road (the excavations in connection with which alteration have revealed some relics of old St. Paul's, including part of the original Chapter-house, and a pier of the old Church of St. Faith), and the planting of the beds in the grounds with laurels and other evergreens.

There were 2573 births and 1366 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 165, and the deaths by 30, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 92 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 3213 births and 1627 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 57·6 deg., being 0·5 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 10·1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 87·4 hours. The recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 22 per cent of its possible duration.

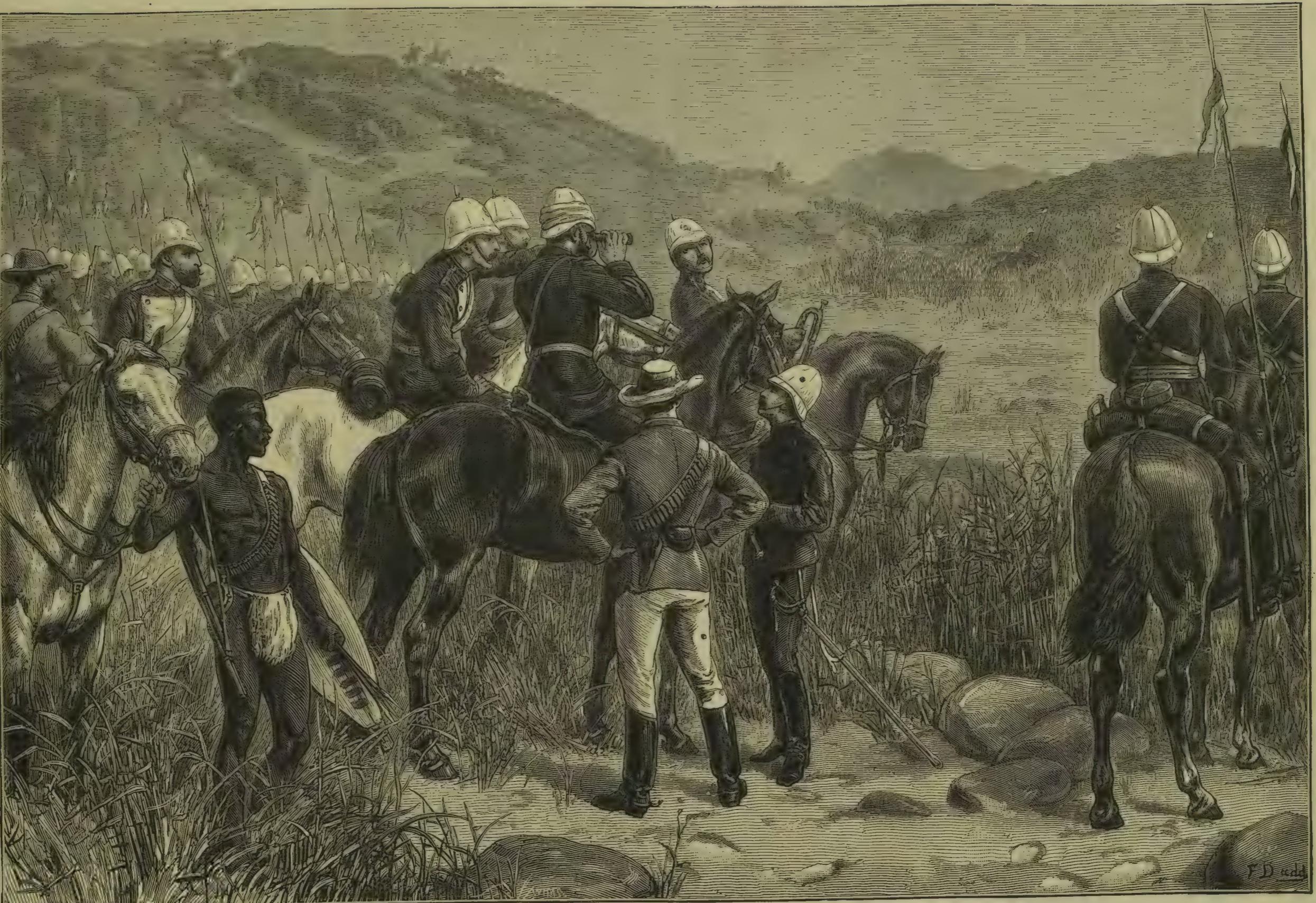
The Zoological Society's new lion-house has received an addition in the shape of a tigress and two leopards, presented to the collection by Lord Lytton. The tigress, which is a fine large animal, is one of the notorious man-eaters, and was recently caught in a pit-fall in the Hazaribagh district of Bengal by a native—Babu Rameswari Prasli Narain Singh—who devoted himself to the capture and destruction of the man-eater's family in consequence of their having stopped all traffic along one of the public roads of the district. Among the other recent additions to the Zoological Society's collection is a specimen of a bush dog (*Icticyon venaticus*) from British Guiana, presented by Mr. J. Ernest Tinné. The bush dog of South America is a rare and little known species of carnivorous animal belonging to the dog family.

Mr. W. Rossiter, hon. secretary of the South London Working Men's College, writes:—"May I ask for a few lines to tell your readers the result of the first exhibition of fine arts that South London has had? During the vacation of the Working Men's College and the Free Library, the kindness of friends placed at the disposal of the council some 500 works of art of a total value of some £12,000, and these were arranged for exhibition by Mr. Wyke Bayliss, one of the council, and visited by nearly 4000 persons, who contributed in pennies about £3 towards the expenses. No damage of the slightest kind, even accidental, has been done to the exhibition during the whole time, though the rooms were open free to any who chose to enter, and were sometimes much crowded. It may also be worth stating, to show how easy it is to open such collections, that the whole expenditure, including insurance, cartage, fitting up, and attendance, is about £40. The responsibility of the expense is divided between the council of the Working Men's College and that of the Free Library, each being, however, in want of funds for its ordinary expenditure."

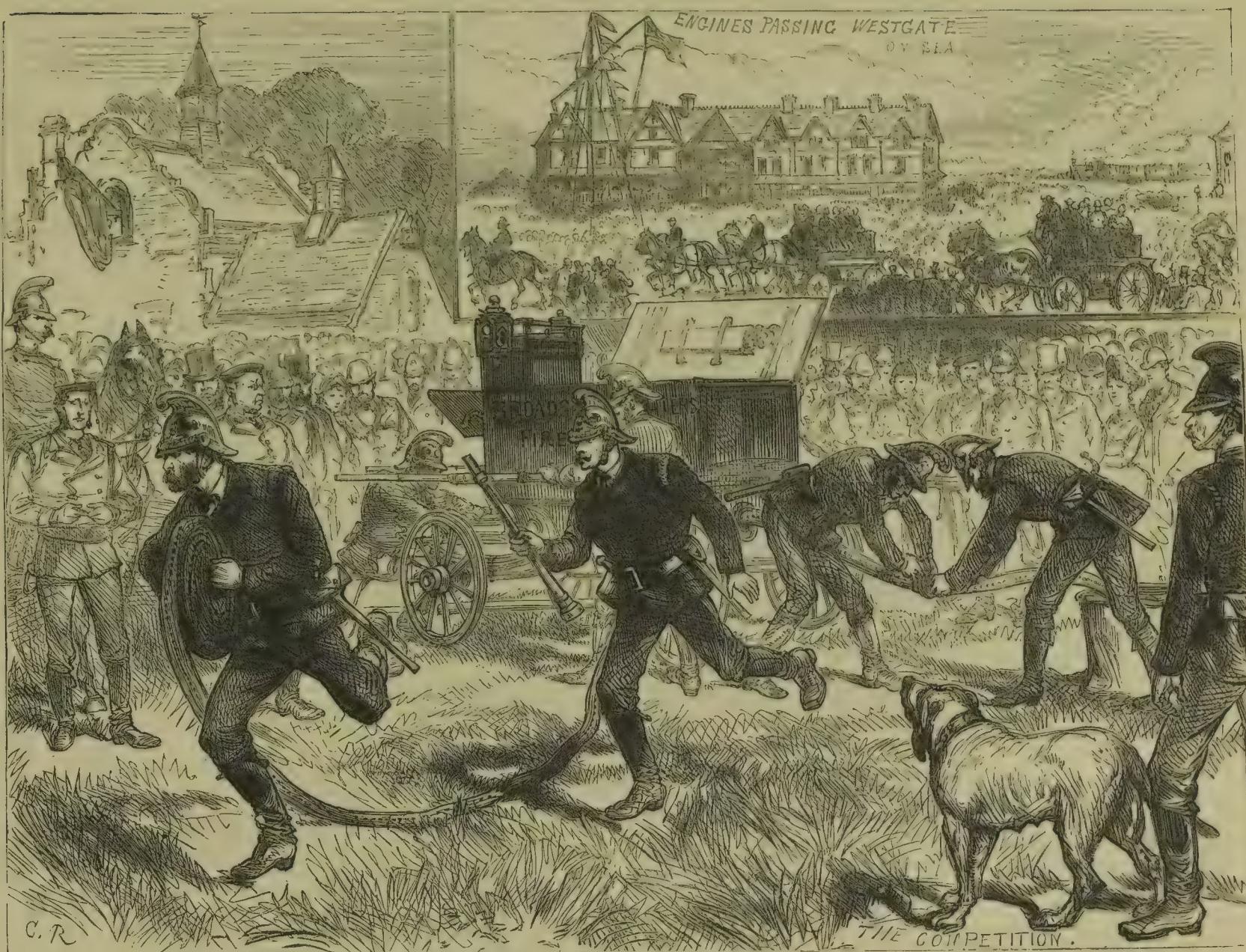
At a meeting of Royal Humane Society held on Tuesday many acts of conspicuous gallantry were brought forwards and honorary rewards were conferred. A bronze medal was voted to Mr. John Sim, of Montrose, for saving the lives of two persons, and attempting to save a third who became immersed by the capsizing of a yacht in the River Tay on Aug. 23 last. Mr. Sim gallantly jumped overboard without divesting himself of clothing, and swam to their rescue. John Collins, bumbleboat-man to H.M.S. Indus, was granted the bronze medal for jumping into the sea at Devonport, and saving the life of a stoker of H.M.S. Indus. Testimonials on vellum were voted to the undermentioned persons:—To George H. Sergeant, for plunging into the sea at Devonport and rescuing J. Culwell from drowning. To Robert H. Nashford, boatman, Ivy Bridge, Devon, for saving a child in the River Yealm. To A. Belbin, for diving into the river at Ipswich and saving a young girl. To Frederick Kemp, for saving J. Gray at Yarmouth. To David Kewly, of Douglas, Isle of Man, for gallantly jumping in with all his clothes on and saving T. Sheard, who fell between two steamers lying at the Victoria-Pier. Kewly has been the means of saving more than twenty lives on different occasions. To Mr. Dugald Blue, of Limerick, for jumping into the Shannon without divesting himself of clothing, and rescuing A. M'Arthur. To John Peeryman for saving Mr. G. Bower from drowning in Cowes Roads. To Mr. H. A. Speechley for attempting to save Joseph Kerr from drowning in the Serpentine on Aug. 1. To Gilbert Bunce, coastguard, for saving H. C. Steel in the River Forth. Votes of thanks on parchment and pecuniary rewards were conferred on several persons, and the meeting terminated with thanks to the chairman, Mr. William Hawes.

The board of management of the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum have received £3000 bequeathed to the charity by the late Mrs. Bennett, of Dudley.

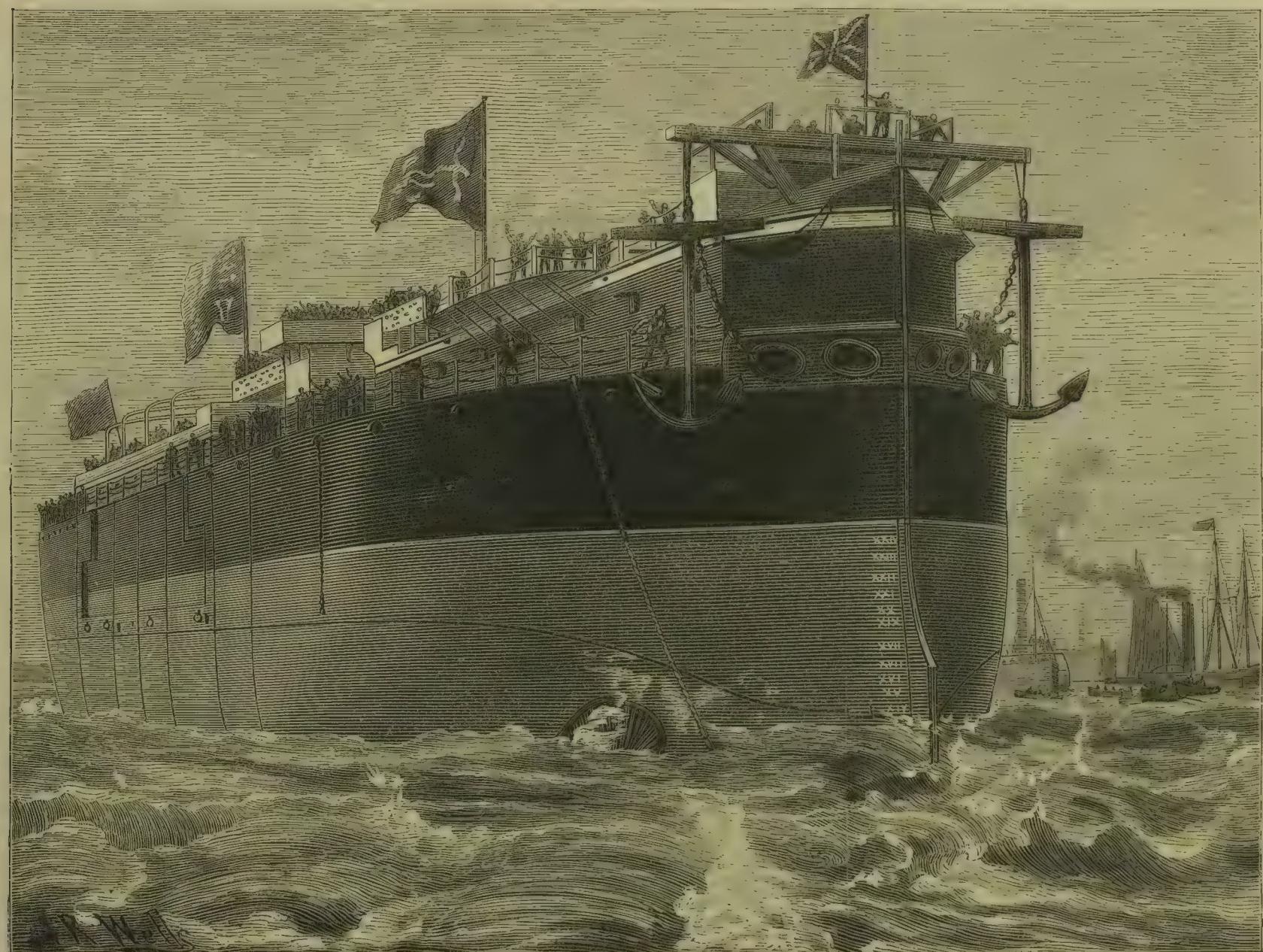
Mr. Robert Webb, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, 23rd Wrangler, has been appointed mathematical master at Leeds Grammar School, and Mr. S. T. Saunders, B.A., late junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, natural science master.—Arthur Brooke Haslam, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Mastership in Ripon Grammar School.



THE ZULU WAR: IN SEARCH OF CETEWAYO. "ARE THOSE ZULUS THERE?



FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PETER'S, BROADSTAIRS, ISLE OF THANET.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. AGAMEMNON AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

THE EAST KENT FIRE BRIGADES.

A competitive exhibition of skill among the fire brigades of different towns in the Isle of Thanet and East Kent was held on the 15th inst., at Broadstairs, for the second time, in the pleasure-grounds of Mr. Edmund F. Davis, at St. Peter's Cottage. That gentleman, who is owner of the manor and estate of Westgate-on-Sea, adjacent to Margate, and of the Granville estate at St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Ramsgate, had invited a large company of visitors and spectators upon this occasion. The recent great improvements and embellishments of the place, which is likely to become a fashionable resort and residence for people who like the sea air, were also inspected and admired. The fire-engines which attended were eight in number, all fully manned; two from Margate, which did not compete, and one from Ramsgate, one from Broadstairs, and one respectively from Deal, Sandwich, Ashford, and Westgate-on-Sea; the Ashford one, a steamer by Merryweather. They marched in procession, under command of Mr. Henry E. Davis, captain of the Westgate, Broadstairs, and St. Peter's fire brigades, through Margate and on to Broadstairs, accompanied by the Margate band of music. The Mayor and Town Councillors of Margate were present. Having arrived, the trials of skill and quickness were begun. They were "dry drills," no water being used with the engines. The programme included four drills, the first with six men, the second with four, the third with two, and the last single-handed. The engines in each drill were put in complete working order—that is to say, the required number of lengths of hose were got ready, the dam set up, fore-carriage locked, pole and sway-bars unshipped, branch screwed on, and levers turned over. Great accuracy was shown by all the men in their work, scarcely a hitch occurring in the whole course of the proceedings. Besides Captain Davis, his fellow honorary secretary of the Kent Fire Brigade Association, Mr. Sidney Wilmot, captain of the Tunbridge Wells Fire Brigade, and Mr. John Knaggs, from Westgate-on-Sea, overlooked the competition, and assisted in organising the performances. The four drills were got through by the Deal brigade in six minutes and five seconds; the Broadstairs team occupied five seconds longer. At the close of the competition, about sunset, the three prizes (which were provided by Mr. Edmund Davis) were presented in the following order of merit:—1, Deal; 2, Broadstairs; 3, Sandwich. During the day, which appeared to have been kept as a holiday, the band of the 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteers from Faversham, and the band from Margate, added considerably to the enjoyment of the visitors. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Davis entertained a party of friends to dinner.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. AGAMEMNON.

This new ship of war, the building of which was begun in May, 1876, at Chatham Dockyard, was launched on Wednesday week. She is a two-turret ironclad, resembling the Inflexible, only smaller, and of the central-citadel type designed by Mr. Burnaby to carry out the recommendations of a committee on ships' designs which sat about eight years ago. The cost of the Inflexible is estimated at about £800,000; the Agamemnon, being on a smaller scale, will cost proportionately less. She has a length of 280 ft., compared with 325 ft. for the Inflexible; a breadth of 66 ft., compared with 75 ft., and a displacement in tons of about 8500 compared with 12,000 for the other vessel. She may be described as consisting of three parts, the middle alone being protected by side armour, the ends fore and aft being left unarmoured, except so far as they are protected by decks of 3-inch iron plating. Within the walls of the citadel are contained the magazines, engines, boilers, and ordnance, with its hydraulic loading gear. The armour which protects the citadel is 18 in. thick, and that on the turrets is 15 in. The armour on the sides of the citadel—extending to 6 ft. below the water-line—consists, as in the Inflexible, of armour-plates in two thicknesses, amounting together to 18 in. of iron and steel plating, bolted to a backing of teak varying in thickness from 14 to 15 in. The two revolving turrets are plated with iron $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. The turrets, which are placed in échelon, will contain each two 38-ton guns, and are both of them revolving. The object of placing the turrets in this manner, instead of being, as in other ships, on a line with the keel, is to enable the four guns to be brought to bear upon a point right forward, right aft, or right abeam—in other words, to enable all the guns to be used at once, or on either beam, or in pairs, in any direction that may be required. With a displacement of 8500 tons, the draught of water, with all her weights on board, is to be 23 ft. forward and 25 ft. aft. The Agamemnon will be propelled by engines of an indicated horse-power of 6000 horses, built by Messrs. Penn and Sons, of Greenwich, capable of propelling her at a speed of thirteen knots an hour. According to the new system of classification of ships, depending on the number of the crew, the Agamemnon, carrying 325 officers and men in her ship's company, will rank as a third-class ship; but in fact she will be one of the most formidable ships in the British Navy, inferior only to the Inflexible, with her four 80-ton guns. The Agamemnon's power of attack will not be limited to her four great guns, for she will be provided with Whitehead torpedoes, to be discharged from ports in the sides of the citadel. There are at present in course of construction at Chatham Dockyard the armour-plated frigate the Conqueror; the Polyphemus, a powerful ram; the Constance, a steam corvette, steel and iron-cased with wood, of 2300-horse power; and the Dottrell, a six-gun composite steam-sloop of 900-horse power, besides torpedo-vessels and others. The Nelson, armour-plated frigate, is completed, and the Northampton, of the same class, is lying in port, and will be commissioned on the 25th of the present month.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., with his colleagues, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, Admiral Lord Gilford, Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., and the Hon. Mr. Egerton, M.P., went to Chatham for the launch. They were received by Admiral Brandreth, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and the officials there. The ceremony was attended also by Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, Controller of the Navy, Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald, commander-in-chief at Sheerness, Mr. Nathaniel Burnaby, C.B., Mr. R. P. Saunders, Chief Constructor, Mr. Eames, Chief Engineer, several military officers, the Earl of Darnley, the Rev. Canons Miller and Hawkins, and some gentlemen and ladies of the neighbourhood. Mrs. W. H. Smith performed the act of moving a lever placed on a table at the head of the launching-slip. This motion released some heavy suspended weights, the fall of which struck down the huge props, called "dog-shores," by which, at each side of the ship, it had been kept from sliding down the inclined slippery ways. The launch was preceded with a religious service by the Rev. J. Picton, chaplain to the dockyard. This consisted of a portion of the 107th Psalm, beginning at the twenty-third verse, "They that go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in great waters;" a collect written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord's Prayer, and a benediction. Mrs. Smith, as she liberated the great ship, exclaimed, "Success to the Agamemnon!" Immediately a slight movement became perceptible; the cry, "She moves! she moves!" burst forth, and the Agamemnon, her rate of

progress increasing at every second, glided majestically along the ways, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assemblage and of the workmen crowding the deck, the Royal Marine band playing the National Anthem and "Hearts of Oak." In a little over a minute the ship was brought up in mid stream; she was afterwards towed down the river, and has since been placed in dock to be fitted with her armament and engines. After the ceremony the First Lord of the Admiralty and the leading officials and company were entertained at luncheon.

NEW BOOKS.

Members of Parliament who "change sky but not mind" during the vacation, and go travelling and hunting in distant lands, would do well to imitate the example offered in the publication of the handsome volume entitled *Wanderings in the Western Land*, by A. Pendravon Vivian, M.P., F.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), an interesting and exhilarating work, provided with noble and useful maps, and embellished with numerous illustrations, of which it is no exaggeration to say that some are really splendid. This statement will be the easier to believe when it is explained that Mr. Albert Bierstadt, as well as the author, had a hand in the original sketches on which the illustrations are based. It was in August, 1877, that the author set out for "a few months' wanderings in North America," and he might probably, had it seemed good to him, have published his reminiscences long ago; but there may have been excellent reasons for the delay. Better late than never, whatever the reasons may have been. The few months were "spent chiefly in 'hunting' in the Rocky Mountains," as hunting is there understood; and as he was told by good judges that he was "in luck on the hunt," he had additional grounds for making known his experiences to the thousands for whom such narratives have an indescribable charm. And those thousands count among them not only the multitude of practical sportsmen, but many a reader who never felt the kick of a rifle against the shoulder, who never threw a line for trout or salmon. On Aug. 14, 1877, then, our author ran into the harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, where cargo was landed; thence, in due time, into the harbour of Halifax. From Halifax he started on his hunting expedition with tents, camp utensils, and other paraphernalia, in company with one Sandie Macdonald, "a true Highlander and a good stalker," a colley dog, and an Irish water spaniel. He journeys a long distance on the Intercolonial Railway, both main line and branch, and ultimately arrives at the spot whence he is to sally forth "after bear," having in the meanwhile, apparently, engaged the services of an Indian hunter as Sandie's auxiliary. Not having any success with bear, and it being the close time in Nova Scotia for moose, he moves on, with some companions added to his former train, into "the neighbouring province of New Brunswick, where there are bear," and where, moreover, there is no close time for moose or caribou. After a very little sport, a further move is made to Quebec, on the way to the Rocky Mountains. Niagara and its fascinations, with pertinent anecdotes, are touched upon; and many pages are occupied with many topics, until at last the reader comes upon "the track of a grizzly," a chance is proffered, and "ursus ferox" falls "without a groan" before the Englishman's reputed necessity of "killing something," especially on a fine day. But it is not only of hunting, fishing, canoeing, and so on, that the author discourses; all subjects likely to entertain and instruct the reader are handled at more or less length. Geological matters come in for their share of notice both in text and in map, the latter being coloured according to various formations. So that, altogether, the book is attractive from its very diversity, which tends to the gratification, to some extent, of as many tastes as there are classes of readers. The most exciting part of the narrative, so far as the author is personally concerned, is that wherein he tells the story of his being "lost." It was certainly a terribly trying situation, and he may well say: "This night will be ever remembered by me. The feeling of being lost was a strain on my nerves such as I had never before experienced, and trust I may never again be subjected to, and I can quite understand that a man might lose his senses under such circumstances." To be exhausted and freezing during midwinter and at night in "a most severe climate," and, when day comes and the sun lights up the scene, not to recognise a single outline or feature in the whole landscape is a state of things as dreadful almost as any from which men pray in the Litany to be delivered.

It would be well to read up in an encyclopaedia the article devoted to "Buddhism" before entering upon the more agreeable task of perusing *The Light of Asia*, by Edwin Arnold, M.A., F.R.G.S., &c. (Tribner and Co.), which is a poem scarcely to be properly appreciated without some special knowledge or some special preparation. The smoothness and elegance of the blank verse, and the grace and picturesqueness of the language are, no doubt, within the capacity of any intelligent and cultivated English reader to enjoy, but to enter into the spirit of the poem is another matter altogether. Indeed, the author himself says that "to appreciate the spirit of Asiatic thoughts they should be regarded from the Oriental point of view;" for which reason he has put his "poem into a Buddhist's mouth." The preliminary step, then, is to discover what position would be taken up by the said Buddhist, and what spectacle would be presented thence. The object of the poem is "to depict the life and character and indicate the philosophy of that noble hero and reformer, Prince Gautama of India, the founder of Buddhism." The poem is divided into eight books; and in every book the reader is likely to be struck with the quiet beauty of the descriptions, the mingled humanity and divinity of the doctrines, the elevation of the sentiments, the charming simplicity of the illustrative examples, the easy and musical flow of the numbers. We are told that "four hundred and seventy millions of our race live and die in the tenets of Gautama;" and Christians who read the poem will be constrained to admit that there is a strong fundamental resemblance between those tenets and their own, as regards the rules which should regulate the practice of life. And there are other points of resemblance which invest with a peculiar interest this elegant poem in honour of "Lord Buddha" and his law.

The famous picturesque bit of woodland scenery called "the Burnham Beeches," distant an hour's walk from the Slough railway-station on the Great Western line, which is within an hour's journey from London, has lately been much talked of. Mr. Francis George Heath, the well-known author of several popular books about trees and ferns and other pleasant ruralities, bestirred himself last June to save this interesting remnant of Old England's natural beauty from builders' bricks and mortar. The City Corporation, with the assistance of Sir H. W. Peck, M.P., has secured it, at a moderate cost, for public enjoyment; and Mr. Heath, in a neat little volume, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., presents an agreeable literary memorial of this gratifying transaction. His account of *Burnham Beeches* may be taken in the pocket, and read in the railway carriage, as one travels from Paddington to Slough for the holiday purpose of visiting that attractive spot, which is near the still more renowned "Country churchyard" of Stoke Poges, and is likewise associated with the tasteful English poet,

Gray, familiar to every reader from the earliest studies of verse or prose. Mr. Heath's descriptive and historical notices are accompanied with a small map and eight fine wood-engravings, from drawings by Mr. Birket Foster and photographs by Mr. Vernon Heath.

The Art of Practical Whist, by Colonel Drayson, R.A. (Routledge and Sons), comprises a series of letters addressed to tyros in the art, in which the principles of the game are set forth with a clearness and a precision often found wanting in more pretentious works upon the subject. The letters, or lessons, touch upon all the points of modern scientific play, including the much-abused "blue peter," and its most recent development, "the echo;" but those dealing with "leads" and inferences from leads will be found the most useful to beginners. There is a curious slip of the pen or printer's error on the fourth page of our copy (corrected, we believe, in subsequent editions), a score of three being credited to the holders of three honours. In such a case the score is, of course, two, and this is so universally known that the error is not likely to mislead even the tyro. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of whist.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The second session since the admission of Women to full rights of students in the classes of Arts and Science at University College, London, will begin next week. Experience of the first session completely justified the boldness with which equal claims of women and men to a liberal education had been met by the College when the time was ripe for such a recognition. Except that the women have a separate common room, with female attendants, and that there are, for different reasons, a few classes open only to women, and a few open only to men, the Faculties of Arts, and Laws, and of Science at University College admit women and men as fellow students upon terms in every respect equal. In the last session, which was the first of the new system founded on ten sessions of experiment, the number of women studying in the college was 211. In the last two of the years during which only male students had been recognised, the annual increase in the number of entries to these Faculties had been respectively eleven and ten. In the first year of the new system the increase of men alone was fifty, which added to the 211 women then first admitted made a total increase of 261. There was no difficulty whatever in the working of the system; the sense and courtesy that regulates society in the outside world, where men and women are accustomed to meet daily, are not wanting in the minds of students; there was no breach of college discipline, nor was there even a breach of courtesy within the knowledge of the Deans. The rapid extension of work done by the College and its associated School is indicated by the fact that the whole number of persons studying within its walls, which, in 1865, was 828, is now more than 2000. Builders are now at work upon an addition to the North Wing, which will cost about £30,000, of which, during the short time since a Building Fund has been established, more than £20,000 have been already subscribed.

The new Preston Railway Station, which has cost £210,000, was opened last Saturday.

The 13th Regiment arrived at Plymouth on the 18th inst. from Zululand, on board the Euphrates troop-ship.

The Birmingham Post states that Mr. G. P. Wragge has appropriated £2000 of the "Ingleby Fund" towards the new works at the General Hospital.

The Southwold Railway, nine miles in length, connecting Southwold with the Great Eastern Railway at Halesworth, was opened for public traffic on Wednesday morning.

The Blackpool Town Council have availed themselves of the powers conferred upon them by Act of Parliament last session to light the town by electricity. The promenade and piers are brilliantly lighted with six of Siemens' patents.

At a meeting of the committee for erecting a local memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill, held at Kidderminster yesterday week, it was reported that the subscriptions received amounted to £1696.

Last week's importations of meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada amounted to 1274 head of cattle and 5537 sheep, besides 4680 quarters of beef and 1261 carcasses of mutton.

The Superb, one of the ironclads bought from the Turkish Government, which has since undergone extensive alterations at Chatham, was on Monday floated out of the docks. She will shortly be ready for sea.

Three Congregationalist ministers were struck off the Parliamentary list of voters for the southern division of the West Riding on Monday at the Revision Court, held at Sheffield, on the ground that the trust deeds of the chapels at which they preached did not properly describe their qualification.

The Belgian Tir National was formally opened on Sunday by the Minister of Instruction, the King being unavoidably absent. An attempt to get up an English team to compete with those of Belgium was unsuccessful, so that English workmen will take part only in the "Concours Personnel."

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the following:—The Board of Trade has received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of the decree of the French Government permitting the temporary free admission of tissues of silk mixed with cotton or other materials intended to be printed, dyed, or dressed in France, and subsequently re-exported.

An aeronaut, making an ascent from Rostow, on the Don, recently, was about to alight when shots were aimed at him, and on nearing the ground found a crowd armed with scythes, hatchets, and stones, preparing for an attack. On assuring them he was a mortal like themselves, a priest, extending a crucifix, told him to cross himself if he was a man and a Christian. He did so, and presently some one arrived and explained the mystery of ballooning to the people.

"Onesimus," a new Dutch annual devoted to practical philanthropy, gives an interesting history and report of the agricultural colony Netherlands Mettray. Like its French model and namesake (founded in 1840 by Demetz) Netherlands Mettray is an agricultural colony for young criminals, who must not be under ten and not over fourteen years of age. Since the day of its foundation Dutch Mettray has sheltered more than 900 lads. The grounds of the institution, originally a gentleman's estate, cover 62 hectares, and the produce of the soil, together with donations, subscriptions, and legacies, proves sufficient to board and educate from 130 to 140 boys at a time. Most of the lads at Mettray, after they have received the ordinary school instruction, are put to a useful trade, unless they prefer farming or a military career at the Instruction-Battalion. Those who ultimately leave the colony with the full consent of the Directing Body are certain of finding work and assistance. Netherlands Mettray is easily reached from Arnhem.

OPENING OF THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of opening the Sydney International Exhibition (as we learn through Reuter's Agency) was performed on the 17th inst., in beautiful weather, by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales. The day was observed as a public holiday, and the streets were densely crowded by the townspeople and visitors from all parts.

The proceedings began with a procession of the public bodies, who were followed by Lord Augustus Loftus, the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria; Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia; Mr. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, with their respective staffs; the Colonial Ministers, and the military, naval, and civic authorities. The procession paraded the principal streets and reached the Exhibition at noon, where Lord Loftus performed the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Queen Victoria amidst great enthusiasm. His Excellency then proceeded to the dais, which was surrounded by a brilliant assemblage, consisting of the Commissioners of the foreign countries and of the Australian and other colonies which have sent exhibits to Sydney, the colonial members of Parliament, the clergy, Judges, and others. The whole spectacle was of a most imposing character. After the choir had performed an inaugural cantata, the Sydney Commissioners presented an address to Lord Augustus Loftus, asking him to declare the Exhibition open. His Lordship, in replying to the address, congratulated the colony upon the success of its efforts to gather together in its capital a representation of the arts, and of the achievements of the industrial forces of the entire globe. The event, he said, was an epoch in Australian progress. After welcoming in appropriate terms the various foreign and colonial representatives, the Governor formally declared the Exhibition open. The announcement was received with the firing of salutes; and the choir sang the National Anthem.

The Colonial Governors were then conducted through all the courts of the Exhibition, and were introduced to the several foreign Commissioners, who awaited their approach in the sections devoted to the exhibits of their respective countries. The whole ceremony was universally considered a great success. The concourse of people was immense. The main building, which is styled the Garden Palace, is much admired. The exhibits represent the products of England, almost all foreign countries, and the Australian and other colonies.

The Colonial Office has been officially informed by the Governor of New South Wales of the opening of the Sydney Exhibition.

Other information comes to the effect that there is a gigantic display of agricultural implements already in order. The machinery-in-motion department is not yet completely ready; but the preparations are on a great scale, and there is every reason to believe that this department will be of great interest and practical use. The pottery and glass section is very good and extensive. There are 800 British industrial exhibitions and 513 fine-art entries, including photographs. Germany has 695 entries, including 108 fine art; Austria, 170; France, 350 industrial and 168 fine art; Belgium, 236 industrial and 50 paintings; America has 150 industrial collections. Among the best filled sections are railway apparatus and material, steel and cutlery from Sheffield, guns and miscellaneous manufactures from Birmingham, Manchester goods, sewing cottons, cloths, hats, india-rubber manufactures, chemicals, preserved foods, lamps and stoves, paper and stationery.

The British Government collections comprise those of the Admiralty, Science and Art Department, and the School Board for London. The paintings include those lent by the Queen and Prince of Wales, and by the Society of Arts. There are 175 British oil-paintings, 111 water colours, and ninety-seven architectural drawings. At a banquet held to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition, the Queen's health was received with great enthusiasm, and warm acknowledgments were expressed for the appointment by her Majesty of the British Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibitions, an appointment which added so considerably to the prestige of the undertakings.

Much gratitude is felt for the valuable services rendered by the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Commission; to the Earl of Belmore as president of the London Commissioners; and to Sir Daniel Cooper, the chairman, and to Mr. Edmund Johnson, the hon. secretary, of the London Committee, to whose active initiation of the movement in England it is felt is mainly due its subsequent success in Europe generally.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize-meeting of the A (Captain Patry's) company of the 19th Middlesex took place at Epsom on the 17th inst., when several cups and other prizes of value were competed for. There was not much wind, but the light was very bad, and made the shooting, especially at the longer ranges, exceedingly difficult. The Roebuck Cup was won by Sergeant Ramsay, who also carried off the A and B companies' challenge cup. In series A, the first prize (£4) was taken by Corporal Wright, the second, third, fourth, and fifth falling to Sergeant Ramsay, Colour-Sergeant Youngman, Lieutenant Swain, and Private Hooper, while Private Church took the Consolation Prize for the best score at 400 yards.

At Wormwood-scrubs on the 17th inst. there was a rifle-match between twenty men

of the Scots Guards and twenty men of the Westminster Rifles, the former firing with the Martini-Henry, the latter with the Snider. The Guards scored 1485, the Volunteers 1521.

A rifle-shooting competition between the officers of the Edinburgh Volunteers and those of the Robin Hood came off yesterday week on the Nottingham rifle range, and resulted in a victory for the home team by eleven points.

The members of the London Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery competed last Saturday at Child's Hill for a series of prizes presented by Lady Ashley, the wife of the Commandant, the weapon used being the short snider. Chief Petty Officer S. Brooks was the winner of Lady Ashley's prize, and No. 4 battery of the batteries prize.—The annual repository competition of the 1st London Artillery for the prizes presented by the City of London companies came off the same day at Wellington Barracks, in the presence of Captain Morgan, Royal Artillery, who acted as judge, Captain Adams, and other officers. Nine detachments entered, the operation performed being the mounting and dismounting of a 40-pounder. The result was as follows:—Quartermaster-Sergeant Coutt's detachment, 3 min. 26 sec.; Sergeant-Major Ellis's detachment, 3 min. 34 sec.; Sergeant-Major Badger's detachment, 3 min. 43 sec.; and Sergeant Wilshere's detachment, 3 min. 47 sec. Captain and Adjutant Fitzgerald Studdert was in command.—The annual carbine contest of the 2nd Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Artillery was held at the ranges at Purfleet. Seventy competitors entered, and fired five rounds at 200 and 300 yards. The first prize was won by Sergeant-Major Lee, and for the second there was a tie between Gunners Watkins and Mair.

On Tuesday the match between teams of the 2nd Middlesex and 4th Surrey Administrative Battalion came off, the Surrey men once more meeting those of Middlesex on the ground of the latter. Captain Reid-Todd was captain of the 2nd, and the 4th were led by Captain Sweeting. The net result of the Middlesex shooting was 784. The eight men of the Surrey team had 563 placed to their account, but the two lowest of Middlesex, as previously agreed upon, being added (120), swelled the total to 693, which thus gave Middlesex a majority of 91 points. Captain Sweeting gained the tankard awarded to the maker of the highest score; and Menpes received a pewter for making the highest score on the winning side.

On the same day, at Wormwood-scrubs, No. 20 company of the 36th Middlesex, commanded by Captain the Hon. Alan De Tatton Egerton, competed for their annual prizes, which were won as follow:—The Company Champion Badge, Captain the Hon. A. Egerton's Challenge Cup, and the first prize in the company prize fund, by Colour-Sergeant Rowland. Pioneer Doggett received second prize and a cup; and the remainder, in money and kind, were awarded to Privates Crown, Barker, Hurle, and Hunter, Corporal W. C. Hunter, and Privates Digby, Nicholds, and Pursey. The commanding officer's (Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives) prizes were won by Colour-Sergeant Rowland, Pioneer Doggett, and Privates Crown and Nicholds.—The prize-meeting of No. 8 company of the same regiment was also held. Series B—First prize and company badge, Private M'Kellar; second, Sergeant Woodley; third, Sergeant Trimmell; fourth, Private Whittamore; fifth, Corporal Waller; sixth, Colour-Sergeant Sharpe; and seventh, Sergeant Brown. Second Series: Commanding Officers' Prizes—First, Sergeant Trimmell; second, Private M'Kellar; third, Corporal Smith; fourth, Private Whittamore.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS, AT KING'S COLLEGE.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give TWO COURSES, one on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten, and the other on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees £2, 10s. for the Morning Lectures and £1, 10s. for the Evening. The Lectures begin on MONDAY, OCT. 8, and terminate at Epsom. They are illustrated by a large series of Specimens, chiefly from his private Collection. Persons unable to attend public Lectures can have Private Instruction of Prof. Tenant, 19, Strand.

EDUCATION.—BLACKHEATH COLLEGE.—Mr. EDMUND COULDERY (and nine Masters) receives Fifty Young Gentlemen from six to sixteen, a fixed and substantial home; sound preparation for the desk, commerce, public schools, Wellington College, ships Britannia and Worcester. Thoroughly inclusive terms, irrespective of age, Thirty Guineas per annum. Quarter from entrance. High references to parents and ex-pupils.—For prospectus and honour list, address Mount Granville House, near Lewisham station, Kent.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97, BROAD STREETS.—Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received privately, and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate room for ladies. Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.—The Course of Study is adapted to Agriculturists, Land Agents, and Colonists. The subjects taught are Agriculture, Agricultural Law, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Veterinary Surgery, Mensuration, Surveying, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, supplemented by a Farm Workshops, and many practical appliances.

THE NEXT TERM COMMENCES ON MONDAY, OCT. 6. For particulars apply to the Rev. THE PRINCIPAL, Cirencester.

ROYAL PIER HOTEL, SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.—IS NOW OPEN, directly opposite the New Pier, and only a few yards from the splendid sanitis. Replete with every convenience, moderate charges. Table d'hôte tariffs on application. During winter months special terms will be made. C. O. WILKINSON, Manager.

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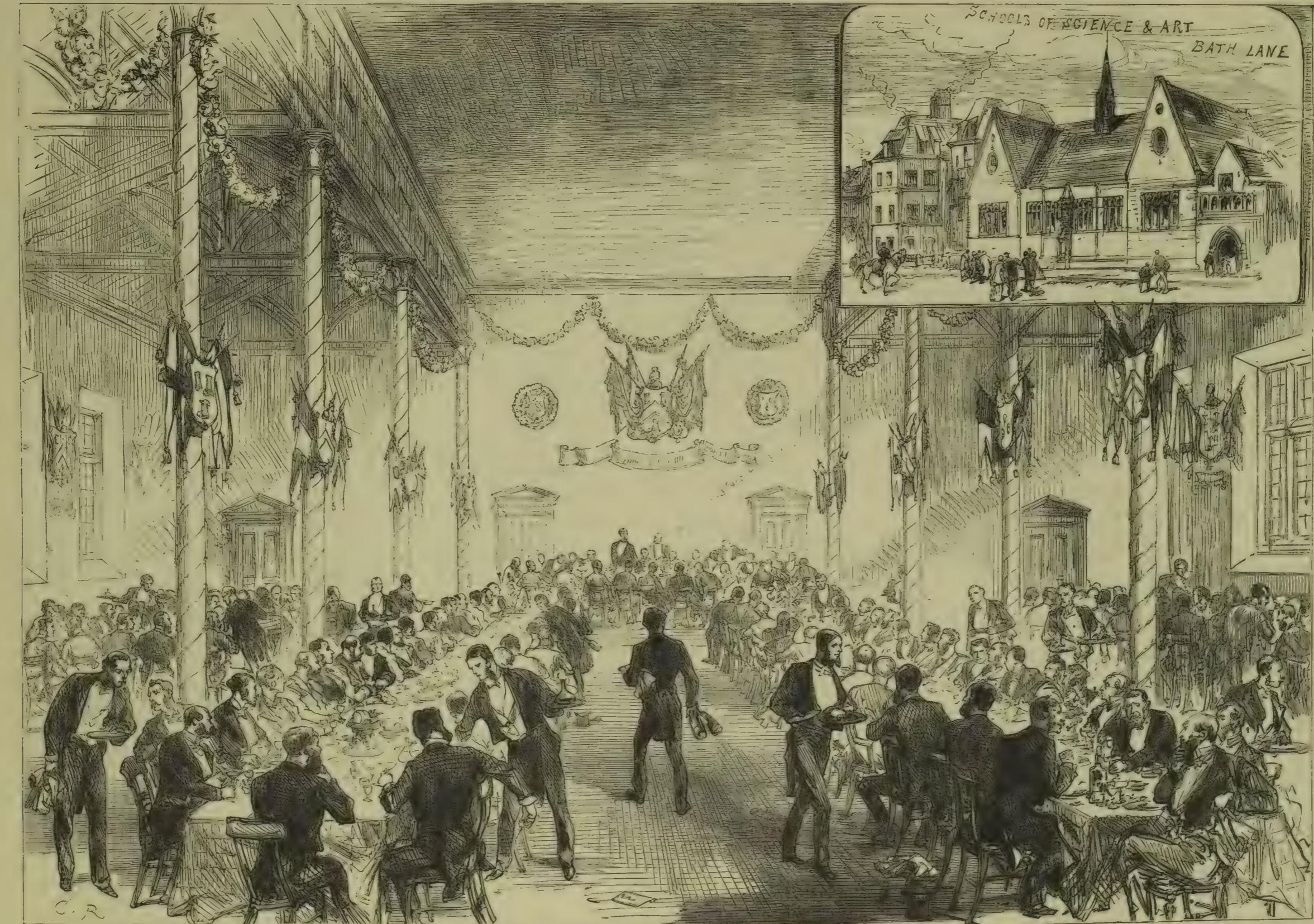
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During the first part of the Afghan campaign I was attached to the Peshawur Field Force, which acted on the line of the Khyber, Jellalabad, and Gundamuk. It was to this force that the late Sir Louis Cavagnari was attached in a political capacity; and as I saw a good deal of him during the six months, which was about the time the campaign lasted, the editor of the *Illustrated London News* has asked me to relate any recollections I have of the man, thinking that they would be of interest just now to the public. My first introduction to him, at that time Major Cavagnari, was at Ali Musjid on Nov. 21 last year. The guns of the Afghan fort had opened fire, and were continuing it against our artillery, which had begun to reply from the Shagai heights, and while the usual civilities, which such engines send to each other, were knocking about, Major Cavagnari, seeing that I was sketching the ground, introduced himself to me, to point out the village of Lala Cheena and all the spots connected with the stoppage of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission, which had occurred in the September previously, and to which Mission, it may be remembered, he was attached. When we advanced to Dakka my tent chanced to be placed next to Major Cavagnari's, and although our stay at this place was short, it gave me some experience of the man. It was here I made the sketch of him holding a *Jirgah*, held just behind our tents, with the Shin-warries, an illustration of which appeared at the time in the *Illustrated London News*. I began also at this place to see evidence of his activity and devotion to the functions of his appointment. I found at times in the morning that Cavagnari was gone, his tent was empty, and he was reported to have started during the night on some expedition or another. It might be a raid, or an attempt to capture the Mir Akhor, or a rush off with a small escort to arrange with some Afghan chief about guarding the roads.

Sir Samuel Browne's head-quarters reached Jellalabad on Dec. 20. On the morning of our entry I started off early with Major Cavagnari, Major Sanford, and one or two more of the head-quarter staff. I dropped behind before we reached the town, so that I entered by myself a few minutes later than the others. Up to that time we had had no experience of Ghazis—those who hope to reach Paradise by killing *Kaffirs* or Infidels, but their attempts a few days later upon the lives of our soldiers led to the order given afterwards that no one was to enter Jellalabad without a sufficient escort. So I rode in that morning at the Peshawur Gate and through the Bazaar, all alone, thoughtless of danger, returning the salute of "Salaam Alaikeem" to the Mahomedans, and saying "Ram, Ram" to the Hindoos, who seemed delighted, for to them our occupation of the place was a gratifying event. The same day Major Cavagnari received a letter from Shere Ali announcing his departure from Cabul. On my expressing a desire to see and sketch the seal of the Ameer, Major Cavagnari at once submitted the letter to me for inspection. The document was written in Persian, on the usual brownish Oriental paper. The seal was in the *Torgha* character, and about the size of a sixpence.

During our long stay at Jellalabad, my intercourse with Major Cavagnari became more intimate, and when he learned that I was desirous of making explorations in some of the Buddhist Remains in that region, he at once provided a working party for such operations, on the condition that all sculptures and coins were to be the property of Government. He rode out with me one morning, shortly after the digging had been commenced, to the Ahin Posh Tope, where the men were at work; and on seeing remains of architecture beginning to appear which had been buried for at least a thousand years, he desired me to have more men put on, and gave orders to double the number. The final result of all this, after about two months' work, was that I brought to light important details of the ancient Buddhist architecture, all being quite new to students of that subject, and I was fortunate enough to come upon a deposit of twenty gold coins, every one dating from about the first or second centuries of the Christian era, and a gold relic-holder, all of which I handed over to Major Cavagnari, who sent them on to Lord Lytton at Calcutta. The natives hearing of these explorations came and reported the existence of other remains, regarding which they told their own traditional belief, and offered to show the places to Major Cavagnari. Instead of going himself he asked me to do so, and I went on more than one of these inquiries. One was a cave at Hada, which, according to the native who reported it, went under ground to an unlimited distance. I had had experience of tales of this kind before, and consequently knew what to expect; but, being anxious not to allow anything which might be important to escape notice, I went, and found, as I anticipated, that the cave had nothing remarkable about it. Another excursion of this kind I made was across the Cabul River, and up the Kunar Valley, about fourteen miles, to see some Buddhist remains in that quarter. At Kona-deh, there is an old tope, which the Khan said we might explore; but I judged it useless to go such a distance to work when we had better ground nearer at hand in the Jellalabad Valley. This was a very pleasant visit, for Major Cavagnari had arranged that Major Stewart, of the Guide Corps, should go with me, and his familiarity with the language was most useful in getting information; and Ahmed Khan, of Shewa, one of the chiefs, went about with us, and treated Major Stewart and myself to a repast in the Afghan style of hospitality, sitting under the mulberry-trees close to the door of his village.

A day or so after the advance to Gundamuk, General Gough made a reconnaissance as far as the Surkhpool, on the Surkhab. I went out with this party, and Major Cavagnari also accompanied it. We had General Maunsell and a number of the head-quarter staff with us; and Sirdar Wali Mohammed Khan was also in the party. On our return we came by Ishpan, and visited the Ziaret of Shaik Raheem Dad, known as the Dabat Ziaret, from its having the reputation that cases of rheumatism can be cured at it. A sketch of this shrine appeared in the *Illustrated London News* two weeks ago. Seeing me making a sketch, Major Cavagnari called my attention to a chuprassie, his constant attendant, who was circumambulating the grave with the most serious aspect, at the same time beating his limbs with a bunch of dried reeds. He said, "put him in, I never saw him before saying his prayers, but I suppose the bare possibility of a cure for his rheumatism is too good a chance to be lost." As I saw a good deal of this man, I have been watching the late news from Cabul to see if it might contain any news of his fate. I am inclined to fear that the poor fellow's rheumatism will not now trouble him. The people in the district about Gundamuk, hearing of our explorations at Jellalabad, brought in objects which they said had been discovered in topes; one of these was an old brass lamp, which they affirmed had been got in a tope near Nickar Kheyl. From the ornament on it I was inclined to doubt that its antiquity could possibly be so far back as the

Buddhist period. It was some time before we managed to get anyone able to make out what appeared to be letters, but at last Major Lovett was able to decipher on it *Allah il Allah*, and its post Buddhist character was settled. Before this had been made out Major Cavagnari had determined to present it to the Royal Asiatic Society in London, and for that purpose he sent it home to the care of Colonel Yule, and this interesting relic will now be preserved. This lamp led to an excursion. It became important, while the date of the object was under discussion, to see the tope in which it was said to have been found. For this purpose Major Cavagnari made the arrangement for me to go and see the place, and he also made one of the party himself, taking with him Haider Khan, one of the principal chiefs of Gundamuk. The occasion was considered favourable for giving the survey officers a chance of fixing some of their points; so we had them, and Colonel Jenkins, commanding the Corps of Guides, and one or two officers of the 10th Hussars also accompanied us. Thus we formed a large party. We ascended the Suffaid Koh, on the eastern side of the gorge, from which the Murkhi Kheyl stream flows out of the hills. At about 8000 ft. I stopped to make a sketch of the country, looking across the Ishpan Plain to Jugdulluk, which gave a very fine view, with glimpses of the Hindoo Khush in the far distance beyond. The surveying officers and most of the others went up about 1000 ft. higher, and reached the snow; but Major Cavagnari remained with me while I sketched, and his faithful chuprassie kindled a fire of wood, for it was cold at that height. We had an old man with us named Mullik Meer Alum, a Khugiani, belonging to Murkhi Kheyl, who remembered all about the former war; and while Cavagnari was sitting here he kept up a conversation with him about the details of the retreat from Cabul in 1842. This old fellow told how the few stragglers made their last fight on the hill near Gundamuk, and that they fought like devils. No one would go near them while their ammunition lasted, but when that was done the attack was made. The position on Sept. 3 last in the Residency at Cabul was so similar, as a life or death contest, to what was described to us sitting on the sides of the Suffaid Koh on that day, I cannot help thinking that it must have come back to the mind of Cavagnari even in the midst of the tumult and excitement of the last dreadful struggle. When our party came down the hill, Haider Khan led us to one of the villages, where we all sat down to an ample feast. It was in Afghan fashion; we used our fingers as forks; and a thick *chupati*, or cake, served as a plate, while a large thin *chupati* did duty as a table-napkin, or could be eaten as bread, according to taste.

On the day that the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed I went over in the morning to Major Cavagnari's tent, and found that he had been up till two o'clock in the morning writing out himself the English version on the two copies of the treaty; and on my entrance I found Bakhtiyar Khan busy on one of them, writing the Persian translation, while Mirza Mahomed Nabi Khan, the private secretary of Yakoob Khan, was flat on the ground with the other copy beneath him, to which he was adding the Persian version. Habibullah Khan, the Mastauji, was on his knees carefully watching that no mistakes were being made by this writer, while Cavagnari and Mr. Jenkyns were on the other side keeping a look out for the same purpose on Bakhtiyar Khan. That same afternoon the Treaty of Gundamuk was signed by Yakoob Khan, on the one hand, and by Major Cavagnari, for the Government of India, on the other; and Mr. Jenkyns during the night started with them for Simla—riding back to Peshawur in an incredibly short space of time—for ratification by the Viceroy. One copy would be retained by our Government, and the other handed over to Yakoob Khan. (Our Special Artist's Sketches, engraved for this week's publication, show the scene in Major Cavagnari's tent when the Secretaries were writing out the Treaty, and the subsequent act of signing the Treaty, at Gundamuk, on May 26, by the Ameer and Major Cavagnari.)

This ended the Second Afghan War. As I had entertained hopes of visiting the colossal figures and city of caverns at Bamian before I came home again, I felt anxious to know what Major Cavagnari's movements were likely to be, and in this I found him with his usual frankness as to giving information. He was to return to India, and then, after a month, or perhaps two, he was to proceed to Cabul. Had his orders been to return to Cabul with Yakoob Khan, I should have asked to go with him, and I have no doubt but I should have accompanied him, my desire being strong. I also offered to go with Yakoob Khan, or with any of his people, but this could not be arranged. What my fate might have been had I gone, who can tell? I can only repeat what a native of India would say, "Khuda Jana," or "God alone knows."

These notes of my contact with Sir Louis Cavagnari will show that he was a man with sympathies beyond his own particular duties; for they tell that while he was busy carrying on a complicated and important political campaign he found time to interest himself in other matters. I have seen it lately stated in one of our leading journals that he was an over-sanguine man. From what I saw of him I would not indorse the statement. To be sanguine is one of the necessary conditions of success. At least a couple of months before the Treaty of Gundamuk was arrived at he told me that he would bring the whole matter to a peaceful solution. This he accomplished. He was sanguine; but when a man realises his intentions, the words "over sanguine" do not apply. If any one thinks that Sir Louis Cavagnari went to Cabul and was unconscious of danger, I should say he was mistaken. He went there perfectly well aware of the risk, but he was a brave man, and ran the risk. I always found him quiet and collected, and never seeming as if there was anything of the slightest importance going on. Always open in giving information, when he could do so, and if he could not, equally frank in saying that he must be silent. The campaign became a political one; there was no real army to fight with, so the generals had no chance of distinguishing themselves. The whole onus of the campaign centred at last in Major Cavagnari, and by the able manner in which he managed the duties cut out for him, he won for himself the only reputation of note which was made during the late war. The ability and judgment which he manifested was honoured at last by knighthood, and it is deeply to be regretted that that ability and judgment have not been spared for the use of his country in a region where such high qualifications are likely to be much needed in the future.

The other officers who have nobly fallen along with Sir Louis Cavagnari had also become familiar friends during the late campaign. Mr. Jenkyns was a master of the Persian language, and interested in all the dialects of Central Asia. He caught a *nimcha* at Jellalabad, and made an effort through him to get down some of the *Siah-Posh Kaffirs*, so as to get details of their language. These *Kaffirs* were long supposed to be the descendants of Alexander's Macedonians, but the study of the language seems to be destroying this theory. This *nimcha*, as the name implies, had been born a *Kaffir*, but had been converted to Mohammedanism. I was indebted to Mr. Jenkyns for getting a sketch of this man's physiognomy, which lately appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Mr.

Jenkyns was a man who, had he lived, would have made his mark in the profession to which he belonged. Lieutenant Hamilton might have been described, with his fair, almost beardless face, as a mere boy, but he was a lion at heart. He was already a V.C., from his gallantry at Futtehabad, and his charging the mob of assailants in Cabul three times, carrying death with his own hand as he dashed among the enemy, is enough to show the kind of stuff he was made of. Dr. Kelly, of the Guides, was also well known to me. Returning evil for good is not a happy sentence to have recorded. But it must be written in this case. Dr. Kelly had opened a dispensary in Cabul, and was doing all he could for the good of those who required his services. At Gundamuk he attended to many of the men who had been wounded in the Futtehabad engagement; in some cases I know he performed operations. And after all these humane services he has been murdered as his reward.

[We shall give the portraits of Lieutenant Hamilton and Dr. Kelly; that of Mr. W. Jenkyns was given last week.]

THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF HERAT.

The news of a military insurrection at this place, and of the murder of the civil and military officers of government there representing the Ameer Yakoob Khan, must be regarded as very serious, with a view to Afghan political complications. Herat, which is situated near the western or Persian frontier of Afghanistan, and not far from Merv and the country of the Tekke Turcomans, where a Russian expedition is now on foot, has long been considered an important stepping-place to conquests in Central Asia. It commands the roads from the Caspian Sea to Candahar and to Cabul, though distant three or four hundred miles from either of those cities. The Shah of Persia has in former times repeatedly contended with the Ameer of Cabul for the possession of this frontier fortress. Just before our Afghan war of forty years ago, Herat endured a ten months' siege from the Persians, when its successful defence was mainly due to the assistance of an English officer of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger. In 1856, again, the Shah sent an army under General Hassan against Herat, and on this occasion, after a four months' siege, the Persians had better fortune. It surrendered on Oct. 25 in that year. War at once ensued between England and Persia. An expedition under Outram was sent to the Gulf, and a Treaty of Alliance was concluded with Dost Mahomed. The Persians were defeated in several encounters, and our army marched inland. The Shah hastened to repair his mistake. He sued for peace, and withdrew his troops. The Treaty of Paris, concluded in March, 1857, placed a seal on the renunciation of Persia's claims to Herat, and a nephew of Dost Mahomed was intrusted with the charge of this all-important place. For the second time England's active interference had saved it from becoming Persian, and since then the Shah, adhering to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, has not made any distinct move upon it. His policy has been limited to underhand intrigues, which up to the present have proved ineffectual. The more recent history of Herat may be briefly described. Sultan Jan, the Dost's nephew, intrigued with Persia, and drove his cousin Shereef Khan out of Ferrah in 1862. The same year the Ameer marched against him, and laid close siege to Herat, which surrendered after a ten months' siege. Sultan Jan died shortly before and Dost Mahomed a few days after the conclusion of the siege. From that time until 1868, when he left to lead his father's armies in the field, the present Ameer Yakoob Khan was Governor there. In 1870 he returned, and from 1871 to 1873 he ruled there in semi-independence, while his father was proclaiming Abdulla Jan as his heir. In 1874 Ayoob Khan was left as Governor during his brother's visit to Cabul; and when he was thrown into prison Shere Ali's authority was restored. A chief of the name of Omar Mahomed Khan was appointed Governor, and he remained there until he was dismissed by Ayoob, who returned from Persia as soon as Shere Ali had fled, last Christmas. Nothing is known of the authorities at Herat. They are presumably those who were nominated by Shere Ali.

The position of Herat in the centre of a country of great natural fertility is peculiarly felicitous. But it is doubtful if it has thoroughly recovered from the effect of those wars which have already been described. Pottinger, writing of the war of 1838, said that "the late war and its consequences have so changed the entire neighbourhood of the city that under its present appearance it would not be recognised by its former visitants." The size of Herat is generally considered to be a mile square, and its population is probably fifty thousand. The rampart which surrounds the town is of great thickness, and there is a wet ditch. Through these walls there are five gates—one authority says seven, but the two additional ones are probably only posterns—and the city lies wholly within this boundary. It is divided into four quarters, and Pottinger gives the following description of the town:—

"The interior of the city is divided into four nearly equal divisions by two streets, which at right angles cross each other in the centre of the city. The principal one joins the gate of Candahar to the Pay-i-Hissar, and was formerly covered by a succession of small domes springing from arches which cross the streets. About two thirds of this magnificent bazaar still remain, but so choked up with rubbish and so ruinous that it has lost much of its attraction to the eye. This bazaar was about 1300 yards long and six in width. The solidity of the masonry of this work should have ensured its stability; but unfortunately the arches are all defective—not one has a key-stone. They are built, as all others are in this country, with a vacancy at the apex filled merely with bits of broken bricks. The whole of the lower floors on each side are used as shops."

The walls are made of hard earth, a great quantity of which has been dug out from the interior of the city, and on these another rampart or screen has been constructed connecting the towers with each other. On an average, the height of the earth rampart may be taken at 90 ft. It is supported by a counterpart of brick, and in front of it lies a ditch, which can be filled or emptied at pleasure. The towers on the ramparts are separated from each other only by 50 ft., and those at the corners are massive and very strong. Ferrier says that guns can be mounted only in the corner towers. There are also two covered ways, or *fauisebays*, one commanding the other, cut out of the thickness of the rampart, and these add greatly to the strength of the fortification. They were in existence when Captain Marsh visited Herat in 1872. Kaye calls them the real defences of Herat. The citadel or ark of the town, which in old days was called Kella-i-Aktyar-Eldyn, was by itself a formidable construction, and, although it has long been neglected, it still possesses an important place in the list of the defences of this city. It is situated in the north, where the ground is most elevated, and forms a prominent object in the landscape for miles around. This fortress within a fortress stands on an artificial mound, which is more elevated than the ramparts, and its walls of burnt brick, with towers upon them, are not less formidable in appearance than those of the city wall. It is surrounded by a wide ditch, and, were it repaired and armed with proper artillery, it would be impossible for an enemy to take it. There are two heights within a thousand yards of the walls at Thalchbengy and Mosulla, whence it

would be possible to bombard the outer walls; but, as those places are only on a line with the ramparts, and, consequently, considerably below the foundation of the citadel, it would be impossible for an enemy to establish his batteries upon them if the citadel of Herat itself were properly armed.

It has been mentioned that the recent mutiny and revolt of the Ameer's soldiers at Cabul; followed by the massacre of the British Envoy and his companions in the Residency, began with two regiments just arrived there from Herat. Our Special Artist late in Afghanistan, Mr. W. Simpson, furnishes the sketch of two Heratian cavalry soldiers. He writes us the following note:—"Shere Ali Khan died at Mazar-i-Sharif, near Balkh, on Jan. 21 last, and Yakoob Khan sent a messenger to Jellalabad to give formal information of the event. The official who bore the message was Shahgassi Shah Sowar Khan, and he had a couple of sowars with him as an escort. These men had large black sheepskin caps, the long hair of which came down over the eyes and face, giving a wild look to the wearers. They said this was the Turcoman style of headress, and that it was common with the troops at Herat and along the northern border of Afghanistan; these men stating that they were Heratian soldiers. While sketching, I noticed that one of them had Russian boots on, and he was very much astonished when this was pointed out to him. He looked quite frightened at me, as if I was something supernatural, having the power of attaining such knowledge. One of these men belonged to Herat, and his name was Byram, but the other was called Futeh Mohammed; he belonged to Kelat-i-Ghilzai. One of them carried Shahgassi Shah Sowar Khan's binoculars slung over his shoulder."

LORD HARTINGTON AT NEWCASTLE.

The opening of the Schools of Science and Art at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday week, was attended by the Marquis of Hartington and by Lord Lambton, the latter representing his father, the Earl of Durham, with Mr. Joseph Cowen, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. Burt, Colonel Gourley, Mr. Lowthian Bell, Mr. C. M. Palmer, and other members of Parliament. These schools are situated in Bath-lane, Corporation-street, and seem calculated for real usefulness, more especially in assisting the elementary studies preparatory to that technical instruction which is so important to the industrial classes of the population in a town like Newcastle. After the opening of the schools, and singing of an appropriate choral song by the children, Lord Hartington walked through the building and looked at the exhibition of drawings and other articles, amongst which he found a bust of himself, modelled by the school teacher of the modelling class. At half-past one there was a banquet or luncheon in the large school-room, which had been decorated for the occasion. Mr. Cowen was in the chair, and among the gentlemen present, besides a dozen members of the House of Commons, were the Mayors of Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Tynemouth, and Morpeth. The health of the Marquis of Hartington, as the principal guest, was proposed by Lord Lambton, and was duly honoured. This scene is the subject of our illustration. In reply to the toast, Lord Hartington acknowledged the compliment which had been paid him; but reserved his speech upon the object of the proceedings for another meeting, which took place in the evening of the same day. He then delivered a sensible address on the principles of modern popular education. Next day he spoke at a political meeting in the town of Newcastle.

BURNS MONUMENT AT KILMARNOCK.

This busy manufacturing town of Ayrshire, as we see, bears no ungrateful memory of the Scottish lyric poet, whose mention of "Kilmarnock wabsters," as of "Mauchline belles," is not quite so tender as that of his native place,

Auld Ayr, which ne'er a town surpasses
For honest men and bonnie lasses.

The town of Ayr, within two miles of which is the cottage where he was born, in 1759, with Alloway's ruined kirk, haunted by Tam o' Shanter's witches, has long since possessed its neighbouring Burns Monument, a classic Grecian structure of circular form upheld by nine Corinthian columns, and utterly inappropriate to the character of Burns. Kilmarnock has now provided itself with a Burns Monument, which was on Saturday week inaugurated by Colonel Alexander, M.P. for South Ayrshire. This edifice, which is in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, contains in an alcove a highly successful statue of the poet after the portrait by Nasmyth, by Mr. W. G. Stevenson, of Edinburgh. Colonel Alexander delivered an eloquent panegyric on Burns, and defended him against the charges of immorality and irreligiousness which have from time to time been brought against him. Additional interest was given to the proceedings by the handing over of a park of forty-three acres on the estate of the Duke of Portland, which has been provided for the town by means of a bequest left by Mr. Kay, of Glasgow.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S DEATH IN ZULULAND.

We are favoured by Colonel Davies, of the Grenadier Guards, commanding at Fort Newdigate, in Zululand, with a sketch drawn at his request by Major Marter, of the King's Dragoon Guards (the officer who has captured King Cetewayo), showing the simple memorial constructed by Corporal Sully and a few soldiers under his orders to mark the spot where the French Prince Imperial was killed, or where his body was found next morning. It is about six miles from Fort Newdigate, in the valley of the Ityotyosi; and views of the place, from sketches by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, have already appeared in this Journal. The stones composing this monument, which in form resembles one of the ordinary flat gravestones in an English churchyard, were shaped by the men in garrison at Fort Newdigate, and were carried to the spot in an ox-waggon. The headstone and those forming the cross and the letter "N" are white, the others of a dark colour. The length of the tomb, if it may be so called, is about 8 ft., the breadth, 3½ ft.; the breadth of the donga or ditch in which it is placed is 16 ft., and the height of the banks on each side about 7 ft. To the left of the sketch is shown an easy way through the donga towards the kraal near which the party was when fired upon. Major Marter says, "Having seen the body myself lying in the donga and marked the spot, I know that the work is correctly placed." We give a portrait of this officer on another page.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., has forwarded to Mr. Charles Kirkham, ex-Fenian prisoner, £1200, subscribed by several prominent Irishmen and by a national subscription on his behalf. The testimonial is presented in recognition of Mr. Kirkham's "personal character and literary genius." Mr. Kirkham was one of the leading writers in the *Irish People*, the journal suppressed by the Government in 1865, and has written "The Untenanted Graves," "Knocknaford," and other stories of Irish peasant life.

HOP-PICKING.

A brief announcement tells the time of year—"Cheap trains for Hop-pickers;" cheap early-morning ones to Kent and Sussex; though, as the growth of hops this season is almost a failure, few of our working classes will be able to avail themselves of the offer; and thus many to whom a good "hopping" means more comfort in the winter will fare but badly when cold weather comes. Even now, that lack of work begins to tell, as we see by the statistics of our unions and by the reports, too, from the labour agencies, many of the latter not sending out one picker, whereas they usually send about 800 each.

This state of things will, however, be felt far more in London than in the rural districts; as in the latter, not only from the lessened hop area, are fewer pickers wanted, but those who are hired take the work as a holiday for health and change, and not from necessity, as they do elsewhere, as they are chiefly girls from Staffordshire—girls only, with a woman as a "ganger"—who, in "the Black Country," have employment on the pit-banks for the whole year round. Still, though, in a pecuniary sense, they will suffer less, through the scantiness of the crop, than will their East-End sisters, their own inability to go hop-picking will be, perhaps, more felt, as their grimy occupation in a dingy atmosphere, makes them long still more for that much-looked-for time when, for some weeks at least, they shall be able to exchange brown streams, and leafless trees, and black surroundings for blue sky, green hills, vast woods, and sparkling water, and all the glories of the Teme Valley.

Hop-gounds are there called "yards;" and, as compared with Kent, they are of small dimensions, as from sixty to eighty "pickers" will suffice for most of them, and 200 are enough for the largest grower. In Kent, however—where the term is "gardens"—whole farms are very often "under hop;" hops not being there an extra, as elsewhere, with hay, corn, fruit, and roots. The number of "hands" which is required down there is, therefore, very great—from 600 or 700 to even 1000; or we may say more, as is evidenced by a letter from a Maidstone man that was in the *Daily News*, where, alluding to the crop, he says, "My hops are not good for much; so, instead of 1800 pickers, I shall want, perhaps, 300—a poor look-out for East-Enders." Poor, indeed! and for the grower too; for though the price must, of course, be high, the smallness of the yield will prevent hops paying expenses; and so apparent is this that many of the farmers, in each hop county, will not now gather them, as they will not pay even the cost of picking, the blight on them being more general than it was in 1829, when so many men were ruined; and, as bearing on this fact, it may here be mentioned that, in Worcester, at the usual "Hop fair" on Saturday last, four pockets only, of that county's growth, were shown, whereas, on the corresponding day in the previous year, 800 pockets of it were shown and sold. Now, as our own hop-acreage is about 70,000—of which two thirds are in Kent and Sussex—the loss this year must be very great; so great, that it is considered it will not be less than £1,500,000—one million and a half!

The first pocket that came this year to the London market was sold, on Aug. 20, for the unusually large sum of £28 per cwt; that price being £4 more than the best hops fetched in the very scarce year of 1860. The largeness of the price and the earliness of the sample—which simply consists of a few ripe hops picked from a whole hop-farm—must not, in any year, however, be taken as a proof that picking has begun, or that the price then obtained will continue. Picking, to be general, is in one month after; and, as we see by this week's quotations, prices per cwt now range thus:—"Mediums, £5 to £8; fine, £10 to 15 guineas." The risk with hops is constant; in fact, nothing is more hazardous than hop cultivation, as hops may not only be spoiled by one night's high wind, which makes them brown and "foxey," but, even when you have sold them, they may be thrown back on your hands, if, through bad stowage in the warehouse, they then get damp; added to which they must—if they are to pay a fair margin on their cost of growing—fetch, one year with another, quite £5 per cwt, even though that cost is now lessened by "kyanising" the sharp ends of the poles, which, by keeping them from rotting, makes them last much longer.

Hops are of many sorts—"Whitebines," "Redbines," "Grapes," "Jones's," "Goldings," "Colegate's," and others; and, though some suit one soil and some another, the "Cooper-Whites" are mostly selected for early hops, and the "Mayfield Grapes" for late ones; and the best counties for them are Kent and Worcestershire, the Worcester hops being preferred by all the pale ale brewers, as also brewed with them keeps best in India. Hops were first introduced into this country from Flanders in 1525; but as their growth was petitioned against as a "wicked weed" in three years after, it was the middle of that century before they came into cultivation, and the end of the following one before that culture was general. Their growth per acre depends not only on the season, but on the manner of poling too. In Kent, where they use three or four poles to a "hill," the hops will grow more than a ton to the acre, while, where but two poles to a "stock" are used, the acreage will seldom be more than about 12 cwt. "Hill" and "stock" are synonymous terms for each separate clump of hops, and the poles have, in Kent, to be stronger. In forming a hop-yard the land, say meadow-land, is "double dug"—that is, two spadefuls deep—so as to get fresh soil, the last spadeful being placed on the top, and the hop—"sets"—two, three, or four shoots, as the case may be—are planted in November, in squares or triangles, six feet apart, and poled in June with short sticks four feet high. That year they may, perhaps, bear slightly, though they will not grow a crop till the next, when they will have attained sufficient strength to need, in April, some strong high poles, so as to follow the work of March. Then, in May, they will be ready for their first rush-tying, which has to be repeated from time to time, step-ladders being used by the women when the "wires" have got high up the poles. Between the first stirring of the ground in March and the end of July, when the hops are "linking," the soil is kept on the move, and the air let into the roots by the constant ploughing, harrowing, scuffling, and forking which goes on up the rows; and work in the hop-yard scarcely ceases until the hops are fit to pick and the pickers are there, which usually is early in September.

Then begins "hop harvest," and a busy scene it is. The hop-wires being cut and the poles moved to the "bin," the pickers soon fill it with clean-picked hops, no leaves being ever allowed, which, being afterwards put in bags and carted to the kiln—"oast-house," is the term in Kent—are there slowly dried by being spread evenly on the kiln-hairs of the open flooring, through which the steam comes from the coke-fires below—the vapour from it escaping through the cowlings; and they are then removed to the hop-room and turned out on the floor; rolled, when cool, and bagged, the "bagger"—in the absence of machinery for that purpose—getting into the bag, and treading them down firmly and evenly, as they are raked towards him; and the bags, thus filled, are sewed up and weighed; and, being sold to the hop merchant, are passed on to the brewer, who gives us the flavour of the hops in his "Old October."

WORK AND WAGES.

THE TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The opening of this congress at Edinburgh was announced in our last issue. On the 17th inst. Mr. R. S. Wright, barrister, gave an address, suggesting the formation of local boards such as the Nottingham board for settling wages, and the establishment of a central board of appeal in London. He said the great obstacles in the way of land reform were mainly the enormous and disproportionate legal cost of dealing in it, and the system which in many places so tied up land that there was scarcely ever any transactions in it. Mr. Hall moved a resolution that the reform of the land laws be at once added to the Congress's Parliamentary programme. This having been adopted, Mr. Guile (London) read a paper by Mr. Ilowell on the codification of the criminal law. It was then resolved, on a motion by Mr. Kennedy (Glasgow), seconded by Mr. Dover (Durham), to urge upon the Government to pass a satisfactory code next Session, the one laid before Parliament, although a great step in the way of reform, being by no means perfect. A resolution was also passed in favour of affording seamen the same protection in the matter of contract as was enjoyed by men in other employments.

Discussion was continued next day on the question of the appointment of additional sub-inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Acts. It was agreed that these situations ought to be open to women as well as to practical working men. Mr. James Bradshaw (Manchester) addressed the Congress on Central Africa as a field of enterprise in view of the trade depression of England. Resolutions were passed in favour of the Patent Laws being placed on a more satisfactory footing, of the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and of wages up to £5 being made a first charge on any bankrupt's estate. Thanks were passed to Mr. Burt for his Parliamentary conduct; and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Archbishop of Canterbury to point out to him the injustice of certain statements respecting Trades Unions made in books used in national schools.

A letter was read on the 19th showing the progress being made at Nottingham towards bringing about a confederation of trade societies, and the congress afterwards proceeded to discuss a motion by Mr. Knight, of Liverpool, in favour of action being taken by the congress towards a confederation, the object of which should be the formation of a fund for the maintenance of the present nine hours' system. The president read a letter from the Rev. W. Cunningham, Lecturer on Political Economy at the University of Cambridge, stating that a body of the clergy had been for some time engaged in an effort to get eliminated from school books the passages which were so justly censured at the previous day's sitting. The Congress adjourned at one o'clock for an excursion to Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, to which they had been invited by his Lordship.

Last Saturday resolutions, among others, were adopted advocating the maintenance of friendly relations between that Congress and the Co-operative Congress, the extension of the hours of polling throughout the kingdom to the same time as in the metropolis, the reduction of the county franchise to the level of the borough, the representation of labour in Parliament, manhood suffrage, and the holding of an international labour congress. Dublin was selected as the place of meeting next year.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress was held last Monday, at which Mr. Slatter, of Manchester, was elected chairman for the year; Mr. John Burnett, of London, treasurer; and Mr. George Shipton, of London, vice-president. In arranging the business for the year it was agreed that the following should form the bases of action:—A revision of the land laws, including the present laws of entail and primogeniture, and the power of tying up lands by deeds of settlement, the institution of an effective and inexpensive system of registration and conveyancing, the abolition of the existing game laws, the cultivation of waste lands, security of tenure and compensation to tenants for unexhausted improvements.

The Lord Provost and magistrates of Glasgow and the parochial boards met on the 18th inst. to consider a scheme for the relief of the unemployed, of whom there are many thousands in the city at present. The object of the authorities is to have the funds administered by officers of the parochial board so as to prevent imposture. Last year the work was done by ward committees having no experience of the deserving poor or their wants. Those committees were frequently misled, and large sums of money misappropriated. A basis of operations for the ensuing winter is now under consideration, the principle of which is that the magistrates shall supply all the funds, as the class to be relieved are not paupers, and consequently not under the jurisdiction of the parochial boards. The depressed state of trade in the city, and the great numbers of men and women out of employment, cause grave apprehensions. As showing the amount of distress in Glasgow a local journal states that nearly one-third of the householders in that city have failed to pay poor rates, and have so disqualified themselves from voting. The number of defaulters is 28,013, representing a population of considerably over 130,000.

The award of Mr. David Dale, who had been asked to consider the wages question by the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board, has been made known. In the matter of a general reduction of 6d. per ton and 5 per cent on forge and mill wages, Mr. Dale abstains from awarding a reduction, such decision to last for three months, but he awards a reduction of 12½ per cent on the wages of forge rollers, heaters, and shear-men in plate and sheet mills in the manufactured iron trade of the North of England. The rollers, shear-men, and shinglers of the North of England have generally struck against Mr. Dale's arbitration award, reducing their wages. This action throws out of work a large number of other ironworkers.

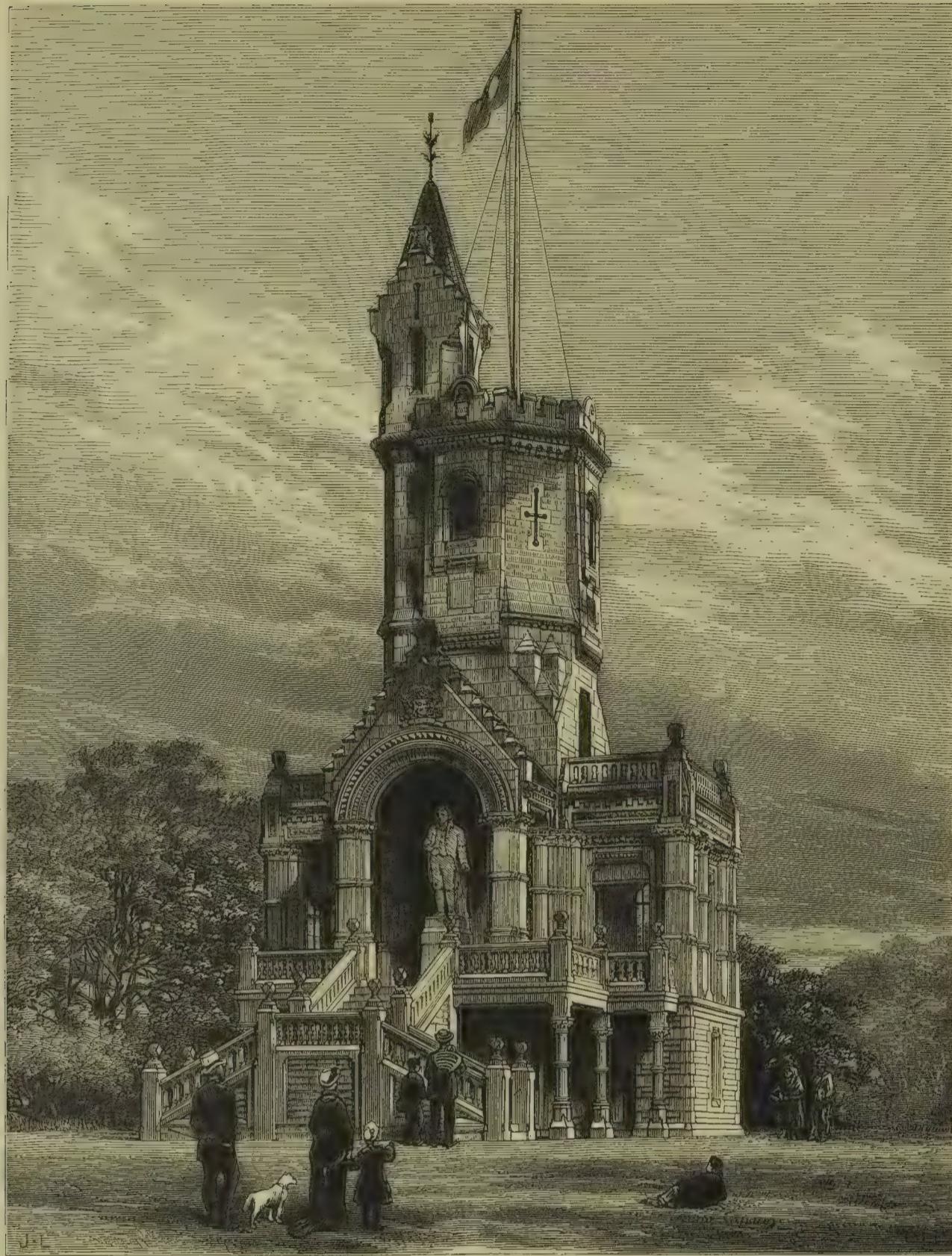
About 4000 persons were relieved yesterday week at the Townhall, Middlesbrough, the food distributed being herrings, bacon, oatmeal, and bread.

Some thousands of workmen out of employ assembled on Monday afternoon in Sunderland, and marched, accompanied by a band of music, to Sunderland Moor. A resolution was passed expressing a hope that as they were driven by great distress to appeal to the public, their fellow men at work and the public would render all possible assistance.

A mass meeting of colliers on strike was held at Silverdale, North Staffordshire, on Monday morning, when the option was given to about 800 men to resume work at the terms which the men have been contending for. The offer was accepted.

The colliers' strike at Stoke-on-Trent, after a struggle of nearly seven weeks, has terminated in favour of the men, who have prevailed upon the masters to withdraw the notices of a 10 per cent reduction, and to allow work to be recommenced on the old terms.

At a mass meeting of South Wales colliers, held near Swansea last Saturday, the question of joining the National Miners' Union, or of forming an association for South Wales exclusively, was discussed, and eventually the latter course was decided upon. This decision, with the results of meetings in other districts, will afterwards be submitted to a general meeting for adoption or otherwise.



THE BURNS MONUMENT AT KILMARNOCK.



MEMORIAL STONE ON THE SPOT WHERE THE PRINCE IMPERIAL WAS KILLED.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR MARTER.



SKETCHES AT AN ANGLO-FRENCH WATERING-PLACE (GRANVILLE).

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The twenty-fourth series of Saturday afternoon performances will begin next week. Eleven concerts will be given before Christmas and twelve afterwards, these dating from Jan. 31 to April 17 inclusive; the usual supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, taking place on April 24. Besides many standard classical works, some that are new to these programmes will be introduced, including Hofmann's symphony "Frithiof," Raff's "Spring" symphony (No. 8), Liszt's symphonic poem, "The Ideal;" scenes from Wagner's "Meistersinger," arranged for concert-room performance by the composer; Verdi's overture to "Aroldo," and the ballet music from his "I Vespi Siciliani;" the overture to Mancini's "Cleopatra," and a selection from the incidental music of the opera; Bazzini's overture to "King Lear," selections from Berlioz's "Roméo et Juliette" and from his "La Damnation de Faust;" M. Saint-Saëns's "Le Rouet d'Omphale," Svendsen's "Carnaval de Paris" and fourth "Rhapsodie Norgéenne," and a second series of Slavonian Dances by Dvóřák.

The English school is to be represented by various compositions, including the prelude and funeral march from Sterndale Bennett's music to "Ajax;" an orchestral prelude and fugue by Mr. G. E. Davenport; a "Scherzo" by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie; a pianoforte concerto by Mr. C. H. H. Parry (to be performed by Mr. Dannreuther); in addition to which, an instrumental piece is to be supplied by each of the four composers who have held the Mendelssohn Scholarship—Dr. Arthur Sullivan, Dr. C. Swinnerton Heap, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Mr. F. Corder.

All Beethoven's nine symphonies are to be given in chronological order, and the first movement of an unfinished violin concerto by that master is to be produced. Schumann's four symphonies are likewise to be played in regular succession; Mendelssohn's "Antigone" music is to be performed, conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie with the co-operation of his excellent choir; and a special concert is to take place on Jan. 31 in commemoration of the birthday of Schubert.

The opening concert will include Schumann's first symphony; the "Cortège de Bacchus" and "Divertissement" from Delibes' ballet "Sylvia," and Mendelssohn's violin concerto played by Maurice Dengremont, from Paris—a very youthful violinist, and whose performances have attracted much notice abroad.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts are approaching the close of their season—the final performance, for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the lessors, being fixed for Oct. 4. Last Monday's programme continued the weekly serial performance of Beethoven's symphonies; No. 7 (in A) having been then given. Mr. Charles Halle's refined pianoforte playing has been an attractive feature on several recent occasions. For Wednesday, another classical night was announced.

THEATRES.

THE COURT.

This house reopened on Saturday under the management of Mr. Wilson Barrett, who has already conducted with remarkable success several provincial theatres, including the Grand at Leeds, assisted by Miss Heath, whose classic style of acting reminds us of the days of Mrs. Charles Kean. The impersonation of Jane Shore in Mr. Wills' play of that name has made her popular with a large class of playgoers. The drama in which she has now elected to appear is Mr. Sutherland Edwards' version of "Fernande," by Victorien Sardou. The version is not altogether new, and was performed about nine years ago at the St. James's, then under the management of Mrs. John Wood. On that occasion Mrs. Hermann Vezin acted the part of Clotilde in a manner which must be fresh in the recollection of many playgoers. Miss Fanny Brough was the Fernande, daughter of a gambling saloon-keeper, now undertaken by Miss Rose Kenney, a young lady of some natural talent, but wanting yet in the requisite stage experience. The performance of the play suffered on this account, but it was more than redeemed by the thoroughly artistic style of Miss Heath. The spirit of the ancient drama survives in her. Mr. Charles Coghlan, as André, the lover and husband, played admirably. Mr. Wilson Barrett, too, made his appearance as the sententious Pomerol, and acted with great elocutionary power and much refinement of manner. There was abundance of good acting in the piece, but it was not equal throughout. A blot in the nature of the interest will always interfere with its complete popularity. But the lover of great plays and the exhibition of great passions will always ensure the successful representation of M. Sardou's elaborate drama. The scenery is finely and ambitiously executed, and ought of itself to secure a prolonged run.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Henry Irving has resumed the management of the theatre in which his reputation was won, and been received with a cordial welcome. He was manifestly in robust health, and returned the greeting of the audience with an ardour that left no doubt of his sincerity. Again he appeared as the guilty burgomaster in "The Bells," a drama which by his acting he quickened with a lasting life. We may be sure that his performance was not deficient in vigour, and in many respects he played with more than his usual finish. A more truthful picture of remorse for crime committed and remaining unpunished was never realised; and his death-scene was full of terror. A new and successful comedietta, written by Mr. A. W. Pinero, entitled "Daisy's Escape," completed the entertainment. To-night "The Iron Chest" will be revived.

An alteration has taken place in the performance at the Olympic of "H.M.S. Pinafore." Madame Pauline Rita now sustains the rôle of Josephine, with an amount of grace, talent, and musical skill that will ensure her popularity. Sir Joseph Porter, too, has another representative, Mr. Fleming Norton, who promises to become a satisfactory interpreter of a difficult part. At present he shows signs of nervousness—an index, in general, of superior merit.

The performance of a series of old comedies is projected by the managers of the Imperial, commencing with George Farquhar's comedy of "The Beaux's Stratagem." Miss Litton is to be applauded for having made the experiment, which has every prospect of being successful. It has been accompanied by the production of scenery rich in archaeological associations, which add a peculiar value to the revival. Mr. James Stride, long known in connection with Drury Lane and other London theatres, has taken a complimentary subscription benefit at the Imperial Theatre this week.

A benefit on Wednesday next for Mr. Calvert's family will take place at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. It is to be hoped that it will be extensively patronised.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, is expected to open the winter lecture session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution with an address about the beginning of November.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH WATERING-PLACE.

The humours and fashions of that piquant social mixture and medley of holiday folk, with the more or less picturesque, and sometimes uncouth, native element of population, which one sees at certain marine watering-places on foreign shores, have frequently excited the notice of their visitors. One place is apt to differ in many of its tricks and habits from another, if we survey the Continental seacoast, from the German Ocean down the Channel to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, with a minute observation of various classes of residents and occasional sojourners at the favourite points of summer entertainment. The small town of Granville, situated about thirty-three miles south-east of Jersey, near Avranches, which is not less agreeably situated, but apart from the sea, and the romantic structures of Mont St. Michel, has its peculiar attractions for some English people, who desire novelty with a touch of quaintness. "There are good hotels," says a correspondent, "plenty of amusements, and the bathing is characteristic of a free and easy disposition." The sands and the Casino Gardens are thronged with spectators at the usual bathing hour. Instead of machines, to be drawn from the beach out into the water, each lady or gentleman has to enter a small portable cabinet, made of canvas upon a frame, not unlike a sedan-chair, in which he or she will undress, and put on a prescribed bathing-dress, and then come out and walk down to the sea, perhaps loitering on the way to chat with his or her friends. For the use of swimmers and divers, as the depth of water changes greatly here with the tide, sometimes rising and falling as much as 40 ft., there are poles set up, with stepping-blocks at their side, to afford a convenient foothold and place of rest. These arrangements of the Granville bathing-place are shown in our page of Sketches, with the example of a more passive method of taking the benefit of the sea water, preferred by an elderly Frenchman who is not ambitious of natatory display. Lovers and other loungers, an Anglo-Indian officer adjusting the veil or "puggaree" to his straw hat, a young lady of artistic taste making a study of native costume among the granite rocks, and a collection of expressive heads with curious head-gear, fill up the remaining space.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN OCTOBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the morning hours of the first day; she is near Mars during the night common to the 4th and 5th; she is near Venus on the mornings of the 13th and 14th; she is near Mercury on the 16th; she is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 24th, and to the left of the planet on the 25th; she is near and to the right of Saturn during the night hours of the 27th and morning hours of the 28th, and left of the planet during the evening and night hours of the 28th; and she is near Mars a second time in the month during the evening hours of the last day. She is nearest the Earth on the 16th, and at her greatest distance on the 4th and 31st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the 8th at 43 minutes after 1h. in the afternoon.
New Moon	" 15th " 9 " 3 " afternoon.
First Quarter	" 22nd " 18 " 6 " morning.
Full Moon	" 30th " 10 " 2 " morning.

Mercury is not favourably situated for observation. He sets on the 2nd nearly at the same time as the Sun, and afterwards after the Sun—on the 8th by 8 minutes, on the 18th by 15 minutes, and on the 28th at 5h. 1m., or 22 minutes after sunset. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th, near the Moon on the 16th, in his descending node on the 16th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 27th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 21m. a.m.; on the 8th at 4h. 31m., or 1h. 43m. before the Sun; on the 18th at 3h. 42m. a.m.; and on the 28th at 3h. 13m. a.m., or 3h. 35m. before sunrise. She is stationary among the stars on the 12th, near the Moon on the 13th, and at her greatest brilliancy (a second time this year) on the last day of the month.

Mars rises on the 7th at 7h. 0m. p.m.; on the 17th at 6h. 16m. p.m., and on the 27th at 5h. 26m. p.m., or three quarters of an hour only after sunset; but is visible afterwards throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and again on the last day, and stationary among the stars on the 6th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 9m. a.m., on the 15th at 2h. 13m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 54m. a.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, and on the 9th sets at 2h. 19m. a.m. on the 19th at 1h. 37m. a.m., and on the 29th at 0h. 57m. a.m., and is visible from sunset till these times. He is near the Moon on the 25th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 45m. p.m., on the 15th at 8h. 40m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 42m. p.m.

Saturn, at the beginning of this month, rises nearly at the same time the sun is setting, and afterwards he rises in daylight. He sets on the 6th nearly at the same time as the Sun rises, on the 9th he sets 20 minutes before sunrise, on the 19th he sets at 5h. 12m. a.m.; and on the 29th at 4h. 29m., or 2h. 21m. before the Sun rises; and he is visible throughout the night till these times. He is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the 28th; and in opposition to the Sun on the 5th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 14m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 10m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 3m. p.m.

A colliery explosion occurred early on Monday morning at one of the pits of the Ebbw Vale Company, and three men and sixteen horses were killed.

At Nottingham, on the 18th inst., Lady Belper, supported by Lord Belper, Earl Manners, Viscount Newark, and Sir James Oldknow, opened Morley House, which has been dedicated to Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., as a café, and for use by local religious and moral institutions.

Lord Derby cut the first turf of the Southport Promenade Extension yesterday week; his Lordship subsequently laid the foundation-stone of a new market-house; and in the evening he spoke on agricultural and commercial depression at a banquet—Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Lord Houghton on the same topic.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin in London on Thursday, Nov. 27; the medical examination taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy in March next.

The official liquidators of the West of England Bank have had their calls responded to in full by 75 per cent of the 2000 shareholders, and 150 of the proprietors have made payments on account, or are proposing a compromise. There are, however, 450 proprietors, holding 10,000 shares, who have not yet made any payment, and it is anticipated that 200 of these are entirely destitute of means. The shareholders who have met the call are calling for pressure to be put upon the 250 proprietors who, having means, have failed to meet their liability, and it is said that legal proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulters.—At a meeting at Exeter on the 18th inst. it was announced that the fund for the relief of the destitute shareholders amounted to £9200. Eighty-one applicants had been relieved, and thirty fresh cases had to be dealt with.

It was resolved at a meeting held last Saturday at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, the Earl of St. Germans presiding, to invite Major Chard to a banquet on his return from Zululand, and at the banquet to present to him a sword of honour.—The members of the Wanderer's Club, Pall-mall, will invite the defenders of Rorke's Drift who are decorated with the Victoria Cross to a dinner to be held on Oct. 9. The chair will be taken by Lord Headley, the president of the committee.—A centrepiece of the value of £600 will be presented to Colonel Buller, C.B., V.C., at the banquet which will next week be given in his honour by the county of Devon. A sword of honour was first spoken of, but a silver trophy is thought to be more appropriate. The Duke of Somerset, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, will preside at the banquet.

FINE ARTS.

A biographical notice of Mr. Poole, R.A., who died on the 22nd inst., appears in our Obituary Column.

A memorial statue by Mr. J. E. Boehm, somewhat larger than life-size, of Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, has been placed by the Queen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, near the cenotaph erected to the memory of Princess Charlotte, the late King's first consort. On the base of the memorial is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—"Erected by her Majesty Queen Victoria in loving memory of Leopold the First, King of the Belgians, her maternal uncle, who was as a father to her, as she was to him as a daughter."

Mr. Guido Schmitt has submitted to us several photographs from his works, which evince accurate careful drawing and modelling; though of course we cannot, in the medium of black and white, speak to their merits in other respects. Fancy portraits of a girl and child are particularly pretty.

Mr. W. D. Keyworth, jun., has completed a bust of the late Sir Rowland Hill, from a cast which the sculptor was permitted to take after death; also a marble statue of the late Alderman Bannister, for the Town-hall, Hull; and the model of a recumbent statue of the late Archdeacon Musgrave, to be placed in the parish church, Halifax.

The restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey is now so far completed that an octave of services in connection with its reopening commenced on Tuesday last. The architecture of the abbey is mainly in two styles of architecture—Norman, of a very plain plan, but very fine in its proportions; and a beautiful variety of Middle Decorated. The restoration has been effected chiefly since 1875, the choir having been undertaken in the first instance, and subsequently the nave, which has now been completed. The total cost of the work hitherto has been a little over £9000, and nearly £7000 more is required for the completion of the restoration in accordance with the recommendations of Sir Gilbert Scott.

A typical example of the mutilations to which our ecclesiastical monuments are continually exposed through the want of taste and parsimony of vestries and churchwardens is furnished, as pointed out by Mr. J. P. Seddon in a letter to the *Times*, in the case of the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, the masterpiece of the architect Gibbs, and a church so perfect in its proportion and details that no fraction can be spared. It appears that some of the external ornamentation having become decayed orders were given, not to repair or reinstate, but simply to abolish the same. Already two tiers of the exquisite steeple have been stripped of the vases on their angles which gave such life to the sky-line and refinement to the design. The charming balustraded parapet that surmounts the body of the church was also condemned to be removed, though its destruction has been stayed for a season.

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Edwards, who as a lawyer obtained a large practice as examining proctor, and also wrote several works on legal subjects; and who, at a comparatively advanced age, devoted himself to painting and etching with considerable success. His large etching of London from Greenwich-hill was one of the most remarkable works of its kind in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition.

We have already said that the fountain of the Ponte Sisto, against the demolition of which "Ouida" raised such an outcry, is to be re-erected near the Farnese. We now hear that yet another great fountain is to be erected shortly at Rome, in the Piazza Venezia. It is to be no less than twenty mètres high and twelve wide. The design, which is by Mr. Hooker, an American artist, includes in the inferior basin a gondola and gondolier and the lion of St. Mark, in reference to the old palace of the Venetian Republic, whose blank walls and machicolations frown on the piazza to which it gives its name. Above are two statues, symbolising the rivers Tiber and Aniene, which supply Rome with water. On one side are oars and an old Roman contemplating the ruins of old Rome. The whole is crowned by the figure of Victor Emmanuel presenting a sword to Religion and Italy. The elements of the composition seem as heterogeneous and risky as they appear difficult to reconcile and arrange symmetrically.

Another of the most characteristic features of Rome is to disappear—the Jews' quarter, the historic but filthy Ghetto—to make place for the New Palace of Justice. The Jews who continued to live there since the olden time when they were locked up at night, and subject to all kinds of insults, inquisitions, and extortions will have to find other and cleaner quarters. The Ghetto, with its slums, was certainly a stain upon the city and injurious to public health. The artist will miss some "bits" of a peculiar picturesqueness; but the antiquarian will lose little, if anything, of importance and interest. The Italian Government is certainly to be commended in this matter rather than otherwise; and when we remember the many handsome additions which have been made to Rome within recent years; how habitable, commodious, and comparatively healthy the city now is, or is fast becoming; and how much of ancient Rome has been guarded and preserved during the alterations and additions necessitated to meet modern requirements and those of a capital, we cannot but feel somewhat indulgent towards some alleged errors and "Vandalism" so called.

The well-known French architect and art critic, M. Eugène Emmanuel Viollet-Leduc, died of apoplexy at Lausanne on the 17th inst., aged sixty-five.

Herr Johann Kracker, a German engraver of ability, died recently at Munich, aged fifty-six years.

A report of the committee of the Dublin Corporation having charge of the question of the site for the Gough statue has been issued. The committee recommend, in accordance with the resolution of the council of the 13th inst., "that the portion of Sackville-street now occupied by the carmen's shelter and coffee-house, or thereabouts, adjoining the Rotundo, be granted as a site for the statue."

The Committee of Privy Council on Education have issued a voluminous report of the proceedings of the Education Department during the past year for the promotion of elementary education in England and Wales. They state that in many important respects the progress made since they presented their last report has been extremely satisfactory. The inspectors, in the year ended August, 1878, visited 16,293 day schools, to which annual grants were made, furnishing accommodation for 3,942,337 scholars. Of these 1,189,557 were infants under seven years of age, 2,158,179 were between seven and thirteen, and 148,156 were above thirteen. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 2,405,197; and, while 938,058 passed the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 86,59 out of every 100 examined passed in reading, 79,59 in writing, and 72,24 in arithmetic. These figures show a considerable improvement upon the returns quoted in the last report. The accommodation has increased by 288,919 school places, the scholars on the registers by 340,919, those present at inspection by 310,929, and the average attendance by 254,514, while the number of children individually examined has increased by 227,126.

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